THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 14. NO. 4 | RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1896. | TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

Do You See The Fit!

THIS CUT SHOWS ONE OF OUR GOOD SELLERS.

IN LADIES SHIRT WAISTS

THE PRICE IS 50 CENTS.

A good house waist at.....25c
A better house house waist at.....35c
A beauty at.....40c

500 Wrappers For Ladies.

We will never get tired of talking about wrappers. You can buy them from 69 cts to $2.50 and have a selection nowhere to be found only in our cloak rooms.

Chas. K. Crusoe & Co.

New Bank Block, Rhinelander, Wis.

A full line of spring hats in the latest blacks at Shafer's. *

Mrs. G. W. Bishop has been sick with lung fever for a week past.

Otto Berkholz visited friends at Ironwood over Sunday.

Miss R. Rhodes, professional nurse. Box 230, Rhinelander, wis. tf

The football team will soon begin practice for the season of 1896.

Have you seen the Ladies' Neckwear at the Cash Department Store?

City Treasurer Sutton made his returns to the County Treasurer last Friday.

Have you seen the new style Sweaters at the Cash Department Store?

N. A. Colman was down from Eagle River Friday and Saturday on legal business.

The largest and finest line of Hats ever shown in this city, at the Cash Department Store.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brown returned from Lancaster Saturday. Mr. Brown's health is somewhat improved.

Cut off half of other store prices and you'll get the proper idea of selling figures at the Cash Department Store.

Jim Black has taken a position permanently with the Lac du Flambeau Lumber Company and has moved his family to that place.

The new woman as well as those who have been with us longer, will see merit, style and go in the new shoes at the Cash Department Store.

A. W. Brown, J. W. McCormick and Chas. Woodcock left for Milwaukee Tuesday where they will represent this county in the Republican State convention.

Comfort and good form to ladies depend largely on their corset. The Henderson Corset is the most perfect fitting corset made and is sold at the Cash Department Store.

George Marshall was over from Woodboro Saturday.

Andrew Olson is at Chicago this week on business.

Have you looked at the new novelties in neck wear at Shafer's. *

Emil Darsaw, of Prentice, was over Sunday for a brief visit.

Paul Browne was at Wausau last Saturday on legal business.

Spring styles of Knox and Stetson Hats at the Cash Department Store.

The past week has been a busy one in Municipal court circles.

Burleigh Horr visited his sister, Mrs. A. D. Prideaux, at Hurley last week.

An elegant line of Boys' Hats at 10 and 25 cents each at the Cash Department Store.

Mrs. Chas. Young arrived from Mount Vernon, Wash., on a short visit to her parents in this city, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Atkinson.

You can go to the Cash Department Store as you go to your pantry for something you want, knowing it to be there and within reach.

John A. Ogden, of Antigo, was elected as one of the alternates to the St. Louis convention. John has done a good deal for the Republican party and is also all right for McKinley.

Our men-of-war don't wear clothes, but our men of peace wear them, and men of sense will appreciate the opportunities the Cash Department Store is now offering in clothing.

"What's in a name?" etc. It looks as though one of our city teachers had a name which impressed a school book house considerably. Every teacher in the city recently received a letter addressed to them at "Lealy Earl, Oneida County, Wis."

The Screen Door Factory is running full blast on the biggest lot of orders they ever had. They make the best door in the world and its sale extends all over the country wherever screen doors are used.

The City Election.

Next Monday evening caucuses will be held in the various wards in the city to choose four delegates to the City Convention two days later, which will nominate candidates for the city offices. The caucuses, as well as the conventin, are entirely non-partisan, the question of politics not having been injected in the campaign in the slightest degree. The proposition to make this election a partisan one seemed to meet with little approval, and on the whole we think it is better that the city government should be kept free from any party domination for a time, at least. There is a vital issue other than politics pertaining to the city government, which at the present time needs a good deal of attention. It is the tax question. That taxes are too high, is a self-evident fact. The causes which lead to this condition of affairs are numerous, and in some cases the actions which accomplished the result were unavoidable. The city government was a new thing, and the action of the first council, and the second as well, has been largely experimental. It is not a question here of the correction of abuse, or of corruption. It is simply one of retrenchment. The only manner in which taxes can be reduced is to cut down expenses. The only manner in which city expenses can be cut down is to elect a mayor and council which stand squarely on the platform of a reduction of expenses all along the line, and a consequent reduction of taxation. At the present time, and in fact ever since the city was incorporated, this municipality has not been raising money enough to defray its running expenses. Such a condition of affairs ought to be and must be changed. In round numbers, the city has been going in debt to the extent of about $5000 per year. This of course cannot continue, and some radical measures in the line of economy must be put in force to check it. There must be placed on guard in both the mayor's chair and at the alderman's desk, men who will consider for the next term of office, at least, nothing but systematic and never-failing reduction along every line of city expenditures. It is not necessary to point out any particular places where this thing can be successfully operated. As in every man's private business, there are many of them, and the successful business man, when he finds that his expenditures are exceeding his income, immediately proceeds to reduce the first. So it must be with the city. We have had councils composed of excellent men, whose interests in the city welfare and whose honesty of purpose no man for a moment will question. The people would be perfectly satisfied that the same men should represent them under almost any circumstances, but what the people should desire at this time is that any man who represents them in the city government should have "Economy" for his watchword. Elected on that platform and with that end in view, no fair-minded citizen can criticize their action if it brings about the one result which we must attain as a municipality, and that is to put our assessments on a basis which will not be so burdensome and prohibitory as they are at present. If Rhinelander is to grow and increase, either in the line of its manufacturing or population, it cannot be burdened by an excessive taxation which grinds its present citizens and frightens its prospective ones. The people should be awake to this fact, and every caucus in the city should not only select men pledged to the proposition of retrenchment, but should so express themselves, both before a new set of officers are placed in charge, and after they have taken the helm. We have no persons to favor in the possible make-up of the next ticket, and only desire that they should stand for the proposition. The question of men cuts but little figure, except that it is necessary to have men in whom the people repose sufficient confidence to know that they possess both the ability and vertebra to carry out the desires of the people and their own pledges. Whoever fills the position of mayor or councilman during the next year will fill a thankless place and be the subject of much personal criticism, if he strictly adheres to the lines of economy which are necessary.

We have a great deal of faith in the ability and honesty of purpose of Mr. Fendon. We know that he can hardly afford to give his time to such a cause, but we feel sure that he is neither a coward nor a drone. He stands squarely for an economical administration, and if placed in the mayor's chair, will cut down expenses and reduce taxation, let the chips fall where they will.

The question of whether or not a man is a saloon man, to the extent of favoring longer hours, shorter hours, being more lenient or being more strict in the enforcement of excise laws, should cut no figure whatever in this case. Saloons are but a part of our business interests. They are entitled to the same consideration that other business interests are, and no more. They should neither dominate over other interests, nor be dominated over by other interests. No administration can do justice to all interests when it is tied up to one, and no set of officers should be elected on the question of whether they are for or against saloons. The one which would be for them is liable to lend everything toward their favoritism; and the one which is against them, is liable to ignore other important matters in order to see that the saloons are properly looked after. It is but a side issue—merely an incident to city government, and one which any set of fair-minded men should be left to determine unhampered by any anti-election pledges, or after-election petitions. We do not want to see either a saloon or an anti-saloon issue in Rhinelander, and the voters will rue the day that such an issue decides the election. As regards the selection of aldermen, we do not believe that any ward in the city of Rhinelander will send to the council men that should not be there. We do not think that the tax-payers' and the people's interests will be misrepresented if every member of the council favors open saloons or closed saloons, providing those same members of the council go there for the purpose of reducing the expenses and taxes of the city, and placing it on a financial footing which will make its progress possible.

The question of possible candidates for city offices, aside from the mayoralty, has hardly been discussed even on the street corners. We do not know whether City Treasurer Sutton desires a re-election to the position or not. We do know, however, that he is a capable officer, a trustworthy custodian of the city's money, and that he should be kept in his present position. The same thing is true as regards the position of City Comptroller with Mr. Charles Chafee. We think the convention should nominate him and that he should be elected unanimously. He understands thoroughly every branch of city affairs. He is a safe man and an economical man. In speaking of city officers and probable re-elections, we do not want to overlook City Clerk Carr. We have no idea that there will be any opposition to either his nomination or election, and we do not think there should be.

St. Patrick's day was quite generally observed by our Catholic people, and citizens as a rule wore the "green" during the day. The ladies of the Catholic society gave a dinner in the afternoon, having four nations represented. Four tables were spread, one representing America, one Ireland, one Germany and the other France. The lady and attendants in charge of each table dressed in appropriate costume, and the eatibles of each corresponded with those common in the different countries. There was quite a strife between the nations, as to which would prove most profitable. They were all well patronized. In the evening they gave a short musical and literary program, all of which was well received by the large crowd present.

A canvass among the druggists of this place reveals the fact that Chamberlain's are the most popular proprietary medicines sold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, especially, is regarded as in the lead of all throat trouble remedies, and as such, is freely prescribed by physicians. As a croup medicine, it is also unexcelled, and most families with young children keep a bottle always handy for instant use. The editor of the Graphic has repeatedly known Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to do the work after all other medicines had failed.—The Kimball S. D. Graphic. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle at Palace Drug Store. *

The Union church choir passed a very enjoyable evening at the home of Mrs. A. D. Daniels Wednesday. They have begun to prepare some Easter music of a very high order. The musical service at the church is rapidly improving under the efficient leadership of Mr. W. K. Chandler.

E. R. LeFevre was down from Tomahawk Lake Saturday.

G. S. Coon was up to his camps near Eagle River last week.

Mr. Moody, of the Town of Pelican, finished his winters logging Friday.

W. D. Harrigan was down the Northwestern line on business Friday.

New styles of the World renowned Hanan Shoes at the Cash Department Store.

D. L. Jenkinson was down from Minocqua over Sunday for a visit with his family.

Fifteen (15) cents a bushel is all Spafford & Coe ask for the finest potatoes in the land. *

United States District Attorney Briggs, of Madison, was in the city Saturday on private business.

Attend the city caucuses Monday night. Take a part in the primaries or do not grumble at the result.

The finest line of gents' shoes ever shown in Rhinelander and prices to suit the times at Shafer's. *

The local Knights of Pythias Uniform Rank is doing consistent and effective drilling under command of Willis Jewell.

A stylish woman commands admiration. So does a stylish shoe. Ladies' stylish shoes in great variety may be had at the Cash Department Store.

Mr. P. E. Evenson, who came here some time since to establish a Norwegian paper, has been sick for the past two weeks with inflammatory rheumatism.

Noxall Pants and Shirts are the most perfect fitting and long wearing pants and shirts that are made, and are sold at the Cash Department Store.

F. J. Otis, of Appolonia, Chippewa county, was in the city Monday. Mr. Otis is in the business of locating settlers in Northern Chippewa and is having very good success.

"And her golden hair was hanging down her back." Probably because she did not know that the Cash Department Store had a fine line of side combs and hair pins.

The Soo Line is entitled to credit for the excellent train service it is giving this place. The short line stub between here and Heafford is doing a good business and is a great accommodation.

Remember this young man: A sweetheart will overlook your faults, but a wife will insist on your doing right. Practice economy by falling into the habit of trading at the Cash Department Store.

Mrs. Sarah Brooks, mother of Mr. Hiram Ward, fell from the steps of the house last Monday and suffered a bad fracture of her left arm. Owing to her advanced age the recovery will be slow.

Last season Ike L. Hall, druggist of West Lebanon, Indiana, sold four gross of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says every bottle of it gave perfect satisfaction. For sale at Palace Drug Store. *

Sheriff Smith was at Eagle River Tuesday, and arrested Mark Raymond and brought him to this city. Mr. Raymond had formerly been agent for the Fidelity Mutual Aid Association, and was arrested by the company on a charge of embezzlement. He is being tried in this city before Judge Browne, and while the defendant is very cool and not at all worried, it is impossible to say what the outcome of the case will be.

The congressional convention at Marinette last Thursday elected H. W. Wright, of Merrill, and M. C. Ring, of Niellsville, as delegates to St. Louis. Both will vote for McKinley. The Oneida county delegation returned well pleased with both their visit and the result. They were for the winner. The convention was a representative one and was attended by a large number of prominent men from all over the district.

All last winter Mr. Geo. A. Mills, of Lebanon, Conn., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. At times it was so severe that he could not stand up straight, but was drawn over on one side. "I tried different remedies without receiving relief," he says "until about six months ago I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. After using it for three days my rheumatism was gone and has not returned since. For sale at Palace Drug Store. *

Cut prices on ladies' shoes at Gray's. *

D. Bouck, of Cavour, transacted business in our city Tuesday.

The new wash dress goods at Gray's are worth looking over. *

E. O. Brown is making a business trip through the Dakotas this week.

Geo. Bertrand broke camp last Friday at Malvern. He put in a million.

If you intend buying a carpet it will be to your advantage to get prices at Gray's before buying. *

H. G. Lempke, an immigration agent from New York City, was in Rhinelander yesterday on business.

Harry Briggs returned home Tuesday from Gould City, Mich., where he has been at work during the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris McRae gave a very pleasant party to a number of young people, at their home Monday evening.

The largest line of muslin underwear in the city can be found at Gray's, and at lower prices than at other places. *

A mink-skin boa was found about two weeks ago and left at this office. Owner can have same by calling and paying for this notice.

Mrs. J. G. Dunn and Mrs. G. A. Whitney left for Milwaukee Monday night, where they will purchase a spring stock of millinery.

Services at Union church next Sunday will be as follows: Morning service at 10:30; Sunday school at 12; Junior Endeavor at 4 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:45. No evening service.

Call and look over the bran new line of ladies' spring jackets and capes at Gray's. Just received from the manufacturers and absolutely perfect in style and workmanship.

PIANO FOR SALE.—An Estey & Camp piano in first class condition, as good as new. Inquire at Jackson & Longton's plumbing office. 3wm17-A2

Mr. E. S. Sanborn, of Monico, and Miss Grace Broulette, of this city, were united in marriage Tuesday, March 17. The young couple will make their home at Monico, where Mr. Sanborn has a position.

Mr. and Mrs. James McCrossen, of Wausau, have been in the city for the past few days. Mr. McCrossen is looking after lumber interests and Mrs. McCrossen is visiting friends and her nieces, the Misses Ashmun.

Miss Grace Chambers attended the Paderewski concert at Minneapolis Tuesday evening. The concert, like all others given by the king of pianists, was an immense success, the Lyceum theatre being crowded to the doors.

Mrs. E. M. Rice wishes to offer her services to those in need of nursing and caring for the sick. No unreasonable charge for my services and am indorsed by the resident physicians. Residence, No. 214 King street. 5t-m12-a9

Misses Kimball and McRae will open dressmaking parlors in this city in the Irvin Gray building on Brown st. this week. Both young ladies are well known here and will undoubtedly receive a liberal share of the patronage in their line.

Andrew J. Smith, of Marinette, was in the city Monday and Tuesday. He visited with his son Archie during his stay here. Mr. Smith is a land looker, and was on his way to State Line to inspect some property for Marinette parties.

The Baptist, Congregational, Methodist and Free Methodist churches will unite next Sunday evening in a Union Temperance meeting to be held at the Baptist church. Addresses will be delivered by Presiding Elder McChesney, of the M. E. church, Rev. E. N. Hawley and others. A large union choir will be in attendance.

Unanimous for M'Kinley.

All the delegates at the convention held at Milwaukee yesterday were unanimous in desiring the nomination of the Ohio man. The delegates at large chosen to attend the convention at St. Louis are: Philetus Sawyer, Oshkosh; W. D. Hoard, Fort Atkinson; Eugene S. Elliot, Milwaukee; Henry L. Stout, Menominee. The following alternates were nominated by acamation: H. D. Smith, of Appleton, as an alternate for Sawyer; W. F. Heine, of Lafayette county, as alternate for Elliot; Judge Plummer, of Pepin, as alternate for Stout. E. D. Coe, of Whitewater, was elected chairman of the State Central Committee.

A DEAL IN JEWELS.

I.

"NOT a very promising address, certainly, and yet, on second thought, I am inclined to think we are on the right track."

"Who is the writer?"

"He has sent his card along with the letter. Here it is: 'Mr. Alphonso Martin, professor of ledgerdemain, Jobling's Rents, Parker street, E. C. Schools and family parties attended.'"

The speakers were the two principals of the private detective agency of Sarsfeld street, Piccadilly, known as Beauchamp & Co.'s, and the occasion was nothing less than the loss, at the hands of some enterprising burglars, of the countess of Mountfield's jewels. All police inquiries had been baffled, and at last, in a very private and confidential manner, the earl had enlisted the services of Beauchamp & Co. A skillfully worded advertisement, drawn with perfect knowledge of the legal danger attached to "compounding a felony," had appeared in the most likely papers, and, after a week or two of anxious expectancy, had elicited a reply.

"I think we had better communicate with his lordship before deciding on our next step," said Mr. Sharpe, the senior partner. "We shall have to walk very warily in the matter. The ransom Mr. Alphonso Martin suggests is rather a large order—£500. I purpose taking his case in hand myself, Fisher. We cannot intrust any of the young men with it, and there are other matters demanding your attention."

The junior partner nodded in acquiescence, but it was as one who had no option but to acquiesce.

"Mr. Martin's letter is of a very noncommittal character," he ventured to hint.

"You are new in the business, Fisher, or you would know that is the usual way. He is only the go-between, you understand. As with ourselves, the principals do not appear in the matter. Fancy an earl negotiating with Bill Sikes."

"No, not likely. But Martin is scarcely even an agent; he knows some one who knows somebody else who can tell us where the jewels are. Are we to give £500 for old woman's gossip like that?"

"I shall not part with the money until I have seen the jewels and got them into my possession. Trust an old bird not to be caught with chaff. Meanwhile, I shall write to arrange an interview with his lordship, and to tell him that the affair is of such delicacy and importance I have determined to devote to it my own personal skill and attention. That will 'fetch' him. You see, I know a thing or two in our line of life; but of course it only comes by long experience. You had better acknowledge Martin's letter, get what definite information you can out of him, and above all arrange for me to see him."

II.

At opposite poles of the social scale the earl and the burglar were brought into quasi association through the intermediation of the astute Mr. Sharpe. Five hundred pounds was a large sum, but when family jewels are concerned, handed down through a long line of more or less distinguished ancestors, it is no time for scrupulous bargaining.

Mr. Alphonso Martin proved less amenable to the private detective's wishes. He had called at the office in Sarsfeld street on one occasion and seen Mr. Fisher, who did not form a very favorable opinion of him, and told his partner so on his return from Mountfield castle. But Mr. Sharpe attributed his young friend's doubts to

"HE HAS SENT HIS CARD ALONG. HERE IT IS."

his inexperience and took care to see the professor of legerdemain himself on his next appointed visit.

"I presume you are only the agent in this matter?" he inquired, in what he considered his best diplomatic manner.

"Certainly, sir. What do you mean?"

"Oh, nothing; only as men of the world, we both know that it is well to take nothing for granted."

"And yet I have to take it for granted that you are only the agent of the gentleman or lady who seeks to get those jewels back?"

"Quite so, and I have here a very good voucher in the shape of the reward promised," replied Mr. Sharpe, taking from his pocket a bundle of bank notes.

"These I am ready to hand over to you in consideration of the quid pro quo, you know."

"I tell you what, gov'nor," he said, "I believe you mean fairly, and that I can trust you, but in this business I am not my own master—very far from it. There are three men in it that I do not know, haven't so much as seen, you may take my word for it. But they will do nothing but what is fair and square between gentlemen, provided, of course, your side do the same."

"And what do you propose, then?" asked Mr. Sharpe, somewhat taken aback.

"You will have to come for it yourself, if any business is to be done."

"To your address in Parker street?"

"Yes; leastways," he quickly added, for he was not altogether unsuspicious of a trap and had taken his measures accordingly, "if you call upon me there I will take you to a house where the men will be waiting for you with the stuff. Then a fair exchange will be no robbery," and here the professor laughed, probably at his own wit, but Mr. Sharpe was too busy thinking to join him in it.

"But isn't there just a chance that some of your fr—, some of the men you speak of, might take a fancy to relieve me of the notes while on the way? It will be a great temptation."

"I shall take care that no one knows about it. Besides, you can bring some one with you, that will be a protection. But nothing of the kind will be required, I feel quite sure."

III.

Accompanied by one of his young men, and with a roll of crisp bank notes snugly ensconsed in an inner breast pocket, Mr. Sharpe at eight o'clock the following evening wended his way to Parker street. He had adopted the further precaution of taking a revolver with him, so that he felt in a position to entertain no misgiving as to his personal safety, or the security of his employer's money and the equivalent for which it was to be transferred.

Mr. Martin welcomed his visitors cordially. He was profuse in his apologies that the little matter could not be settled there and then, but the instructions of his principals were peremptory, he said, and Mr. Sharpe would agree with him that any risk of the negotiations falling through must be avoided at all hazards. As they left the house he was careful to look back to make sure that they were not being shadowed, a precaution followed by the elder of his companions. Each suspected the other, though outwardly on the friendliest terms.

They entered a large house, "very much in want of repair," thought the detective, as he stumbled up the creaking staircase without a ray of light to illumine the way. On the third landing his guide pushed open a door and struck a match to light a candle that stood ready on the mantelpiece. The

"I WILL TAKE CARE THAT NO ONE KNOWS ABOUT IT."

room was of the most squalid description, but not without signs of preparation having been made for expected visitors. In the adjoining apartment Mr. Sharpe's quick ear detected the voices of men, whom he sagely concluded to be Mr. Martin's actual principals.

"It would not be professional for them to see you," said the latter. "I suppose you want to make sure of the identity of the jewels?"

"Certainly."

"I will bring them, but they may first ask to see the money."

"I cannot let the money out of my sight," was the prompt and decisive answer.

In a second Mr. Martin was back, carrying a shabby black bag. He opened it, however, without parting with it. One glance at its contents satisfied the detective.

"Here is the money," said he, as his fingers rested upon the bag.

Mr. Martin counted the notes, while the other negotiator reckoned up serially the contents, at all events, but not so Mr. Martin, who was clearing his throat preparatory to speaking.

"You see, Mr. Sharpe, that is all fair and above board, as I told you it would be, so far as the stuff is concerned, but my men are bad to please about the money. You couldn't let them have another hundred, could you?"

But Mr. Sharpe was obdurate, and the professor handed him back the roll he had been lovingly fingering, and took the bag again into the room where the men were. His entreaties for them to accept the visitors' offer were met with a chorus of accentuated "Noes!" The latter meanwhile carefully recounted his notes and stowed them away in his safest pocket. And then he took his leave, arranging to see Mr. Martin after the lapse of a few days.

"It's a great pity," said Mr. Fisher, on his return home, "but I dare say his lordship will pay the other hundred."

"I have no doubt he will. However, we will place this money in the bank the first thing to-morrow morning. They are rascally enough to break in here on the off-chance of getting it that way, I believe. I was one too many for them to-night already, and I shall take it home with me now to make quite sure."

But to Mr. Sharpe's horror, the bank cashier next morning told him his notes were forgeries. The legerdemain professor's sleight-of-hand had stood him in good stead, for when handling the notes he, unobserved, substituted "duffers." The countess of Mountfield is still without her jewels and Beauchamp & Co. without the earl's recommendations to his friends.—Tid Bits.

—Though little fire grows great with little wind, yet extreme gusts will blow out fire and all.—Shakespeare.

ONE SUMMER'S DAY.

Why Ethelbert McGuire and Myrtle Hathaway Parted.

"I do not believe you."

Ethelbert McGuire winced as Myrtle Hathaway spoke these words—cruel, bitter words that seemed to sear his very soul as he stood there in the gloaming, the time of silence and shadows. The swallows were twittering among the leaves in their noisy way.

"You cannot mean it, Myrtle," the young man says, his voice choked with emotion. "You surely cannot doubt my word—the word of one to whom you have plighted your troth, and in whose life your future is bound up."

"But I do mean it," replies the girl, "although my life would be brighter, happier were it not so. I have loved you with a strong country-butter love that has become a part of my existence. And it is when I have taught my heart to beat responsive to your very word, when I have come to believe in you with all the passionate trustfulness of a woman's nature, that you come to me, and here on this beautiful June evening, when the heavens are panoplied with stars and the air is balmy with the perfume of roses, you say to me you never read a copy of the Story Teller—(there is something wrong about this narrative; the Story Teller was not thought of even last June, but life is too short to inquire into all the vagaries of the modern novelist)—you tell me this solemnly and earnestly, knowing that my heart will not let me judge harshly of any action of yours. No, Ethelbert; I love you with a maddening 90-days-or-ten-per-cent.-off-for-cash trust that is beyond compare, but I cannot let you abuse that trust. I am but a girl—a sensitive, passionate girl—but I am not a chump," and Myrtle turned to enter the parlor.

"But I swear it," exclaimed Ethelbert. "I swear to you that I never read a copy. You would not have me tell an untruth?"

"I would have you talk sense," said the girl; and speaking slowly and with grave tenderness, "you had better run along home to your mother. I can never place my happiness and chances for spring bonnets in the hands of a man who would let as good a thing as that get away."—N. Y. Mercury.

STEER, NEGRESS, LITTLE MAN.

Curious Combination Which Causes Excitement and Fun.

An aged negress, weighing nearly 200 pounds, a small white man and a Texas steer created considerable fun and a little excitement the other afternoon at the stock yards.

The negress, with a red nubia over her head, was ambling slowly towards the bank building when suddenly some one raised a cry a wild steer was loose.

A moment later a big-horned fellow, with a crowd of horsemen after him, plunged west on the thoroughfare towards Halsted street.

All who could made a plunge for the high fence, but the negress could not climb and the steer seemed to have her in his mind as he was cavorting towards her.

To climb the fence was for her a physical impossibility, while the chances of being thrown over it were good.

Just then a little man ran down the sidewalk. As he reached the colored woman she seized him by the shoulder and turned his face toward the steer.

The big animal halted and looked at the pair. As the steer turned, so did the woman turn the little man, who kicked to get free. Just what made the steer take water no person knows, but after looking for a moment he walked away and was soon after driven into a pen.

Once sure she was free from danger the colored woman released her hold on the little man and walked away. As she climbed on the walk in front of the bank she said to the crowd: "Tell you what, boss, I was determined that man would die first."—Chicago Tribune.

DIGGING FOR GOLD.

A Peculiar Character Seen Once In Awhile in Washington.

An old man entered a leading hardware store in Washington and bought some blasting powder, says the Washington Star. His white hair hung low upon his shoulders, his beard drooped far down upon his breast. He looked like a veritable Rip Van Winkle just awakened from his slumbers. It is not often that he comes to town, and when he does he leaves as soon as his supplies are purchased. Up in the mountains the old man has a cabin where he has lived alone for many years, raising barely enough corn on the rocky land he owns to sustain his existence. For half a century he has been digging for gold, and from time to time enough has been found in a little stream near his cabin to stimulate his search. But there has never been sufficient for opening up a tunnel and the old man has been digging one for 50 years. He works alone, for he is afraid to confide his secret to any man. From morning until night he digs, and when a rock is reached that has to be blasted he buys all the powder that the money he can raise will pay for, and when that is gone must wait until another crop can be raised to procure a new supply. The old prospector will not live to make many more trips to Washington and it will probably never be known whether the washings of free gold he has secured from the stream came from a vein in the mountain where he has vainly spent his life or not.

—Early last summer Mrs. William Lucker notified two saloon keepers in Stevensville, Mich., not to sell liquor to her husband. Last July Lucker procured liquor at the saloons, got drunk, shot a man and was heavily fined. A few days ago Mrs. Lucker sued the saloon keepers for damages and got a verdict of $350.

RED-ANT MINERS.

Operations of the Termites in Arizona Described.

"It's as monotonous as herding sheep, and that's saying a good deal. However, I sold out at a profit of 100 per cent., and I'm going to devote the future to some other occupation."

That is how J. W. Blundon, formerly of Winslow, A. T., summed up his experience as the owner of a lot of red-ant colonies, and the utilization of the little fellows as jewel miners in the petrified region of Arizona.

Mr. Blundon is a carpenter and builder by occupation. Like many others, he was attracted to Arizona in the days of the Tombstone excitement. The decline of mining and milling left him dependent upon resources other than his usual calling. But, let him tell the story of the ants:

"The termite miners are vicious little red fellows, ranging from one-half to five-eighths of an inch in length, with a body of corresponding thickness. I purchased a half interest in 60 colonies shortly after I reached Winslow. A colony means an uncertain number of ants. They swarm and live in factions, and are subject to the most stringent rules. When you buy a colony you may get 1,000 or 1,000,000,000 ants; it all depends on the disposition of the termite ruler.

"I went in with a fellow, and we bought 60 colonies from a man that lived about 20 miles out of Winslow. We had to make a trip with each colony.

"You have to take a water-cart and wear high rubber boots. Then you must have good, wooden shovels. All of a sudden you go to your colony, scoop up the ants with the wooden shovel, dump them in the carts, and then you start for the jewel mines.

"When you reach the place where the ants are to work you take your shovels and dump them out without ceremony. The ants begin to burrow at once. First they strike the fine red sand of the desert. This the ants deposit in a ring which is remarkable for its symmetry. Then comes the coarse gravel, and it is deposited in a circle outside the sand. Meanwhile the ants are going downward in search of food and water.

"When the gravel and coarse sand layers are apparently complete, we begin to look out for jewels. Suddenly a cardinal-hued termite miner will come up with something in his claws. He will pass beyond the sand and gravel layers and start a new strata on the outer edge. This fellow will be followed by his thousand or more mates, and when the sun goes down they will have made a new home, besides doing duty for their owners.

"The outer edge of the ant heap is devoted to precious stones. The hills never exceed 15 inches in height, but the depth of the burrowing is something that no man can measure.

"The ants have to be fed when they are transported. We had to feed them on young grass or anything that was not cured.

"When its all over you will have cleared up about ten dollars a day, providing you can sell your rough gems in San Francisco or St. Louis."—San Francisco Examiner.

HINTS FOR THE FAT WOMAN.

How to Dress In Order to Conceal Unsightly Lines.

There are two methods of treating superfluous flesh, the most common being what one might call the squeezing plan. According to this plan one tries to make one's self small by actual force by compressing one's self into tight corsets. The other and more reasonable plan is the one of judicious concealment. This consists of doing by craft and subtlety what can never be accomplished by strength. It covers up unsightly lines and protuberances and deceives the eye as to bulk by cunningly contrived draperies.

Take a woman of 175 pounds, for instance, and begin by loosening her corset lacing at the waist. Then use lace and chiffon and ribbon as much as possible instead of severely plain cloth gowns, and silk rather than wool, which always has a tendency to increase size. Let the stout woman avoid the separate bodice, the round waist with a belt and plain skirt fitting smoothly, and displaying to the full the worst parts of her figure, and let her cling to coats with open fronts and moderately long skirts, which will hide them, to loose fronts and lace jabots and long ends of ribbon.

If she must wear a separate bodice let it have hip drapery of some sort, if only a pile of lace or some loops and ends of ribbon, and let it never be of a color contrasting strongly with that of the skirt. The fat woman must study the effect of lines, especially of those coming from the shoulders to a point at the waist, and the difference in result of a belt pinned down in front and of one which goes round the waist in an unbroken line; also the difference between a belt sewn in at the side seams and one continued at the back. Let her look, too, at the advantages of coat tails which stand out at the back so as to counteriniance her too great amplitude in front. Let her study her good points and make the most of them.

Above all, however careless may be the effect of her loose front, she must always be careful to have underneath them the foundation of a well cut, well-fitting lining.—Chicago Tribune.

No Cause.

Smither—I hear that Sizzletop and Buzzfuzz had a big fight when they were out cycling yesterday.

Binktums—Why, I don't see what they had to fight over. They both ride the same make of wheel.—Judge.

Had Heard of It.

"Baroness, have you heard already that—"

"Is it a secret, your highness?"

"Yes."

"Then I have already heard it."—Fliegende Blaetter.

KEPT AHEAD OF THE BULLETS.

Astounding Swiftness of Foot Shown by a Georgia Razor-Back.

Col. Taylor Jenkins, who lives a few miles north of Blakely, is known throughout that section as one of the most truthful men in it. At least, so says the Early County Times. Recently, while Mr. Jenkins was out hunting, his dogs began barking at something in a large hollow log. It was a wild hog. He took the hog home and dropped it in his cornfield. It is there now. A few weeks ago Mr. Jenkins went out to kill it, thinking he could easily do so with his unerring rifle. He searched about till he "jumped" it. Down a corn row it went like lightning. He leveled his rifle and "cut down" on it, but never touched a hair. He "jumped" it again and shot again, but no hog. Again and again he "jumped" it and shot at it, with the same result. He began to wonder what could be the matter. The corn rows were as straight as moonshine whisky and his gun true as the third party to Tom Watson, yet hit it he couldn't. To shoot at the hog as it ran off down the corn rows was just like shooting at it standing, so far as getting a "bead on it" was concerned. To make sure that he didn't "wobble" off the hog he put up a small target and "cracked down" at it five times, then took his ax and chopped in and found five balls all in one hole in the middle of the spot. That settled it—that the fault was not in him or the gun, but the hog had outrun the bullets.

The Unkindest Cut of All.

As Shakespeare says, is to poke fun or sneer at people who are nervous, under the half-belief that their complaint is imaginary or an affectation. It is neither, but a serious reality. Imperfect digestion and assimilation of the food is a very common cause of nervousness, especially that distressing form of it which manifests itself in want of sleep. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters speedily remedies nervousness, as it also does malarial, kidney, bilious and rheumatic ailments. The weak gain vigor speedily through its use.

"MAY I take this seat, madam?" said the traveling man to a lady in the railroad car. "No, sir," said the female, witheringly; "I have been keeping it for a gentleman."—Yonkers Statesman.

Free to "Comrades"

The latest photograph of Honorable I. N. Walker, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. Write to F. H. Lord, Quincy Building, Chicago, and you will receive one free.

I KNOW no such thing as genius; it is nothing but labor and diligence.—Hogarth.

CATARRH

is a

LOCAL DISEASE

and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes. It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils. Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.

Ely's Cream Balm

is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. Price 50c. at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

FARM LANDS for Sale.

In the states of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky. Land Excursions from the Northwest to Southern Key Points April 7 and 21 and May 5. Detailed information with maps and descriptive pamphlets will be sent free upon application to M. V. Richards, Land Agent Southern Railway, Washington, D. C. He will also send to any address free, a 32-page journal, "THE SOUTHERN FIELD," which should be read by every Southern family.

OPIUM and **WHISKY** habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

MENTION THIS PAPER every time you write.

Spring

Is the season for purifying, cleansing, and renewing. The accumulations of waste everywhere are being removed. Winter's icy grasp is broken and on all sides are indications of nature's returning life, renewed force, and awakening power.

Spring

Is the time for purifying the blood, cleansing the system and renewing the physical powers. Owing to close confinement, diminished perspiration and other causes, in the winter, impurities have not passed out of the system as they should but have accumulated in the blood

Spring

Is therefore the best time to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, because the system is now most in need of medicine. That Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier and Spring medicine is proved by its wonderful cures. A course of Hood's Sarsaparilla now may prevent great suffering later on.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Insist

On a good (the best) skirt binding as strenuously as on a good cloth for the skirt.

Ask for (and take no other) the

TRADE S·H·&M· MARK

Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

Send for samples, showing labels and materials, to the S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, New York City.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/6 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared Steel, Galvanized-After-Completion Windmills, Turning and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buss Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

A. N. K.—G. 1596.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Battle Ax

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

PLUG

As good as can be made regardless of price

5⅓ Ounces for 10 cents

Other Brands Only

3⅕ Ounces for 10 cents

Don't take our word for it, but buy a piece and see for yourself.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

State Press Association.

At the 42d annual meeting in Milwaukee of the Wisconsin Press association the following officers were elected:

President, C. W. Bowron, of the Oshkosh Northwestern; secretary, O. F. Boessler, of the Jefferson Banner; assistant secretary, Mrs. Julia Osborne, of the La Crosse Chronicle; treasurer, Mrs. George C. Ginty, of the Chippewa Falls Herald; vice presidents, W. W. Clark, H. L. Hound, A. S. Hearn, J. G. Gregory, E. Hurlbut, C. J. Augustine, W. J. Showers, H. W. Meyer, E. T. Wheelock and J. E. Jones. Executive committee—John Hicks, of Oshkosh; John Nagle, of Manitowoc; Andrew Ryan, of Appleton; W. L. Osborne, of La Crosse, and H. Hanson, of Oregon.

Lived Over a Century.

Louis Darwin died at his home near Black River Falls, at the advanced age of 107 years. He was born near Montreal one year before the inauguration of the first president of the United States. He had until the last few years been hale and hearty. His wife, Amelia Darwin, to whom he had been married for 80 years, died on November 17 last, aged 101. Twelve children were the issue of the marriage. Five are still living, and their ages range from 54 to 70 years.

Tramps Use Red-Hot Irons.

Five tramps entered the house of George Blank, four miles south of Wausau, and applied red-hot irons to his feet and otherwise tortured him into telling where his money was kept. Blank was badly burned before giving up any money, and all the tramps secured was $2.50. Officers located the tramps, but it required a chase of six miles through the woods before they were captured. They were lodged in the county jail.

Charged with a Pupil's Death.

Paul Jeardeau, principal of the Rewey school at Dodgeville, was under arrest upon the charge of causing the death of Frederick Tedie, one of his pupils, whom he had occasion to punish for misconduct. About six weeks ago the school-teacher, who is an athletic man of 25 years old, shook young Tedie violently, with so much force as to cause internal injuries. The boy was taken home and died in a few days.

Frozen to Death.

A two-year-old child of a family named Wegner wandered away from her home in the town of Trenton, Washington county. A searching party found the little frozen body in a swamp after a search lasting three days. The party was attracted to the little corpse by a flock of birds which hovered over it.

Fate of a Family.

Fire destroyed the house of G. F. Oldhouse, a carpenter who lived about five miles from Alma, and the entire family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Oldhouse and five children, were burned to death. The origin of the fire was unknown, but it was thought to have been caused by the explosion of a lamp.

The News Condensed.

George Kirchner, of Appleton, dropped dead while singing at a rehersal. He was 63 years of age.

The dry goods and clothing establishment of J. D. Curran, at Stevens Point, was wiped out by fire. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $13,000.

George Hiles, a pioneer of Wisconsin, died, aged 70, of paralysis. He was worth $3,000,000.

Freeman R. Stewart, one of the men who met at Ripon and formed the republican party, died at Oshkosh, aged 71 years.

Mrs. Sarah Daniels, aged 60 years, was found dead in her bed at Palmyra. Death was attributed to heart disease.

At Milwaukee the August Pagenkopf Shoe company made a voluntary assignment to Gustave Heineman, who filed a bond for $10,000.

The First bank of Grantsburg opened with a capital of $25,000. This is the first bank in Burnett county.

Miss Myrtle Warren, principal of the kindergarten of the state high school at Black River Falls, died suddenly of rheumatism of the heart.

Gov. Upham appointed Thomas Jenkins (dem.), of Platteville, a member of the state board of normal school regents in place of D. J. Gardner, whose term expired in February.

The Boscobel Agricultural and Driving Park association will hold its annual meeting in Boscobel September 1, 2, 3 and 4 this year.

A $10,000 fire occurred at the Hurlbut company shops in Racine.

Articles of association of the Good Government club of Eau Claire were filed.

Judge Clementson put a quietus at Prairie du Chien on the county seat question by dissolving the injunction. This terminates any further contest so far as the removal of the county seat is concerned.

Frederick W. Inbusch, a well-known business man of Milwaukee, died suddenly, aged 39 years.

John Hesse, a pioneer of Neenah, died at the age of 88 years.

Judge Smith, of the superior court, has accepted the report of John Diffor, ex-receiver of the Barclay Milling company of West Superior, whose accounts were attacked by officials of the defunct concern.

The Wisconsin authors' convention at Milwaukee elected Mrs. Effie Hand-Martin, of Milwaukee, as president.

Elias Gallup, aged 72 years, of West Superior, was found dead in bed from heart failure.

Rev. Ignatius Ritter, aged 72 years, pastor of the Roman Catholic church at Woodville, is dead.

William Canary, proprietor of the Janesville house and for over 40 years a resident of Janesville, died at the age of 68 years. He leaves a widow and two adopted children.

Judge Fish sentenced Charles H. Green, ex-city treasurer of Eau Claire, to three years and nine months in the Waupun penitentiary. Green pleaded guilty to embezzling $12,000.

EIGHT BURNED TO DEATH.

Unusual Number of Fires with Fatal Results Throughout the Country.

Batavia, O., March 14.—The two-story brick building of Valentine Mushbacker, at Bantam, eight miles from here, burned Friday morning. An old man named Isler, a veteran soldier, and Teenie Mushbacker, aged 15, were burned to death.

Centerville, Ill., March 14. — Ralph, aged 2½ years, son of Willis and Clara Carney, met with a horrible death Friday by burning. The mother was visiting at a neighbors, and on returning saw smoke in the room. Calling to the child, she failed to receive a response. She then started to hunt the child, and on entering the bedroom found it dead under a bed, where it had crawled.

Parkersburg, W. Va., March 14.—The dwelling of J. M. Hall at Harrisville and his store and its contents were burned Thursday night. The gas leaked and caused an explosion. Mr. Hall was seriously burned and narrowly escaped cremation. His mother, aged 80 years, was burned to a crisp, only a small part of her body being recovered.

Lima, O., March 14.—George Todd's residence near here was destroyed by fire Thursday night. His eight-year-old child was burned to death and a baby was fatally burned. All the family were more or less injured by the flames.

Decatur, Ill., March 14.—Josie, the little daughter of Joseph Condon, while playing with fire in the kitchen in the absence of her mother was burned to death.

Wichita, Kan., March 14.—Miss Katie Winkle, a prominent young lady of Peck, 12 miles south of this city, was burned to death Friday by the explosion of an oil-can. Mrs. Meyers, a lady who tried to save her, was also burned so badly that little hopes of her recovery are entertained. A hired hand was also painfully burned.

LOOKS BRIGHTER.

Affairs in Italy Fast Assuming Their Normal State.

Rome, March 14.—Out of the terrible storm of popular anger which swept over Italy when the news of the defeat of the army under Gen. Baratieri reached here little remains but a feeling of great resentment against the Italian commander. All rioting has ceased. The reservists, who fled from the country sooner than go to Africa at the call of the government for the class of 1872, are returning, and it is not believed any steps will be taken to punish them.

The new cabinet is settling down to work, and the financial situation is brighter than anticipated. Under these circumstances Italy breathes freer than for some time past, and there is a feeling of gratitude for those who have aided in Berlin during the last few days in bringing about this change from blank despair to great hope in the future.

SELECTED A NAME.

Booth's New Organization to Be Known as "God's American Volunteers."

New York, March 16.—Ballington Booth has named his new religious organization "God's American Volunteers." The standard of Ballington Booth's organization will consist of a white flag, emblematical of purity. In the center will be a large blue star, typical of hope; in the middle of this star will be a white cross, emblematical of sacrifice for others. In the corner of the flag, nearest the top of the staff, will be 13 white stars, in a field of blue, representing the states of the union. Over the central large blue star will read the motto: "The Lord My Banner," and underneath the words designating the number of the post to which the standard is presented.

NEARING HAVANA.

Spaniards Report Skirmishes with Cubans in the Suburbs of the City.

Havana, March 14.—The insurgents are again in the central portion of Havana province in force, and are moving westward to the neighborhood of the city of Havana. Col. Figueroa reports that he was fired upon by the vanguard of Gomez' force in the district of Jovellanos, Havana province. After a short skirmish the insurgents retreated. The official report states that they "retreated westward," leaving three killed. Another report says Antonio Maceo has entered the province of Havana along the south coast.

THE MARKETS.

New York, March 15.			
LIVE STOCK	$1 07	@	$1 20
Sheep	3 00	@	4 25
Hogs	4 40	@	4 80
FLOUR—Winter Straights	2 60	@	2 75
Winter Patents	3 85	@	4 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
May	65½	@	70
CORN—No. 2	35½	@	35¾
May	37½	@	37¾
OATS—Western	25½	@	29
PORK—Mess	10 00	@	10 50
LARD—Rendered	5 25	@	5 40
BUTTER—Western Cr'm'y.	11	@	17
EGGS	11	@	11½
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Beeves	$1 20	@	4 60
Stockers and Feeders	2 25	@	3 50
Cows and Bulls	1 20	@	3 60
Texas Steers	3 00	@	3 90
HOGS—Light	3 35	@	3 72½
Rough Packing	3 15	@	3 30
SHEEP	3 60	@	4 20
BUTTER—Western Cr'm'y.	13	@	21
Dairy	9	@	15
EGGS—Fresh	9½	@	10
POTATOES (per bu)	15	@	25
PORK—Mess	9 65	@	9 70
LARD—Steam	5 20	@	5 25
FLOUR—Spring	2 40	@	3 25
Winter	3 10	@	3 60
GRAIN—Wheat, May	65½	@	65¾
Corn, May	28½	@	28¾
Oats, No. 2	20½	@	21
Rye, No. 2	34	@	35¼
Barley, Good to Fancy	30	@	33
MILWAUKEE.			
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	$ 61	@	61¼
Corn, No. 3	27½	@	27½
Oats, No. 2 White	22½	@	22½
Rye, No. 1	29	@	30½
Barley, No. 2	31½	@	31¾
PORK—Mess	9 50	@	9 75
LARD	5 25	@	5 30
DETROIT.			
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red	$ 60	@	61¼
Corn, No. 2 White	32½	@	33
Oats, No. 2 White	22½	@	22½
Rye, No. 2	32	@	33½
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	$3 70	@	4 15
Texas	2 70	@	3 20
HOGS	3 35	@	3 50
SHEEP	3 25	@	4 00
OMAHA.			
CATTLE—Steers	$3 25	@	4 00
Cows	1 75	@	3 00
Feeders	3 25	@	3 60
HOGS	3 25	@	3 37½
SHEEP	3 00	@	3 25

ALMOST CRAZED.

Thought Her Child Was Going to Die.

The Terrible Ordeal of a Mother—Her Little Girl Almost Faded Away—Saved in the Nick of Time—A Story That Will Touch the Heart of Every Mother.

From the Journal, Detroit, Mich.

A very grateful mother is Mrs. A. L. Hartness, of 676 Grand Avenue, Detroit, for the wonderful cure which her daughter has received by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Said Mrs. Hartness: "Yes, my daughter's life has been saved by using Pink Pills, thanks to a kind friend who recommended them to me.

"Blanche was sick for over three years. She had the care of the best physicians procurable, and no expense or trouble was spared to give her relief. She was so thin that she was fairly skin and bones, her digestion was out of order and she had the most awful headaches. We gave up all hope of her recovery. Her long, thin, listless face made me nearly crazy, and we did everything in our power to give her strength and induce her to take an interest in anything.

"One day a friend told me about the Pink Pills, and Mr. Hartness went down town and got three boxes. She had taken about one box, when, to my amazement, one morning I heard her playing on the piano. I could hardly believe it, for it had been over a year since the piano had been opened.

"Soon she began to take short rides on her bicycle, and soon she went singing around the house, our own happy, hearty little daughter once more.

"She thinks nothing of a spin on her wheel over to Mt. Clemens or Pontiac, and is as well as she ever was.

"I had a girl living at our house who was a great sufferer from impoverished blood, and who received instant and permanent relief from the use of one box of the pills.

"If this information can be of any use to help some poor sick one, it is given with the greatest of pleasure."

The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills state that they are not a patent medicine but a prescription used for many years by an eminent practitioner who produced the most wonderful results with them, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill to which flesh is heir. The pills are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. They are entirely harmless and can be given to weak and sickly children with the greatest good and without the slightest danger. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

TOO FAT TO SINK.

A Woman Who Found One Method of Suicide Impracticable.

At Anns Mills, a little hamlet near Newville, Pa., lives Alexander Geese, a well-known farmer and respected citizen. His wife, Sarah Jane Geese, has a reputation as being one of the heaviest women, if not the heaviest, in the county. Of recent years, says the Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette, her weight has been steadily increasing, until now she weighs over 300 pounds. She and her husband have 12 children and their domestic life has been happy, but her size has evidently preyed upon her mind, making her despondent. One morning recently she left her home and proceeded to the banks of the Conodoguinet creek, a stream about 100 feet in width, which runs near her home. She took her position on Gallows bridge and jumped into the deep stream, swollen and muddy from the recent rains, proposing to end her troubles.

She had neglected to consider a subject which has an important bearing on a project such as hers—that of specific gravity. She was too fat, and despite her most desperate efforts her body would not sink, and although she tried to hold her head under long enough to drown herself, she did not succeed. Her heavy body turned over and over, and finally righting itself, floated peacefully down the stream, with the head on top. By this time the woman was nearly frozen and made no further efforts to end her life. For three hours her body floated calmly on the stream, unobserved, gradually floating downward with the current. She was finally discovered and rescued.

SAVED THE OWNER TROUBLE.

Burglar Opened a Safe When the Combination Was Lost.

The proprietor of a large store on High street went to his place of business at an unusually early hour one morning; in fact, the sun had not yet risen when he turned the key in the door. On entering he was surprised to find a man trying to open the door of his safe. He stood and watched him for some time, apparently deeply interested in the proceedings, says the West Bedford (Mass.) Windmill, when finally the burglar swung open the door of the safe with a delighted chuckle, but happening to turn he saw that he was discovered, and became very much alarmed. He jumped up and was about to make his escape through a back window, when the merchant called to him:

"Don't be in a hurry, my friend; come back and sit down awhile and smoke a cigar, while I straighten things up a bit, and then come to breakfast with me. You have done me a great favor."

"Why, how's that?" asked the burglar, in great surprise.

"Well, you see, I had the combination of the safe on a bit of paper, and last night I accidentally locked it in the safe and forgot how to work it. I spent most of the night trying to get the thing open, and came in early this morning to have another try at it."

Cleanly Japanese Tramps.

A traveler in Japan says that the Japanese tramp takes his hot bath daily if he has a fraction of a cent to pay for it, or his cold bath if he hasn't a cent. He carries a comb, toothpicks, a razor and a toothbrush in a little bundle. A few Japanese tramps might well be introduced as missionaries in the American brotherhood, whose members do not seem to appreciate what cleanliness is "next to."

WHERE DID YOU GET THIS COFFEE?

Had the Ladies' Aid Society of our Church out for tea, forty of them, and all pronounced the German Coffeeberry equal to Rio! Salzer's catalogue tells you all about it! 25 packages Earliest vegetable seeds $1.00.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND with 13c. stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a package of above great coffee seed and our 148 page catalogue! Catalogue alone 5c. postage. (K)

Let Bingo whene'er he sings,
So much does he deserve;
'Tis not his voice makes me rejoice—
I envy him his nerve.
—Judge.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There is in every true woman's heart a spark of heavenly fire, which beams and blazes in the dark hours of adversity.—Irving.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. H. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ill., April 11, 1894.

What you keep by you, you may change and mend; but words once spoken can never be recalled.—Roscommon.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Free to "Comrades"

The latest photograph of Honorable I. N. Walker, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. Write to F. H. Lynn, Quincy Building, Chicago, and you will receive one free.

Cynics says that he has observed that the people who complain that divorce is too easy under the present laws are usually unmarried.—Somerville Journal.

Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Tax Master—"Is it raining very hard, Thomas?" The Servant—"No, sir; only hailstones, sir."—Roxbury Gazette.

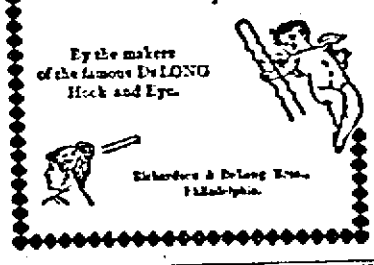
BEECHAM'S PILLS for constipation 10c and 25c. Get the book (free) at your druggist's and go by it. Annual sales 6,000,000 boxes.

NATURE, through all her works, in great degree, borrows a blessing from variety.—Churchill.

FOR COUGHS, ASTHMA AND THROAT DISORDERS, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Sold only in boxes. Avoid imitations.

Cock-a-doodle doo—
My dame has lost her shoe;
But CUPID Hair-Pins held
her hair—
Or she'd have lost that too.

It's in the TWIST.



By the makers of the famous DeLONG Hook and Eye.

Richards & DeLong Bros., Philadelphia.

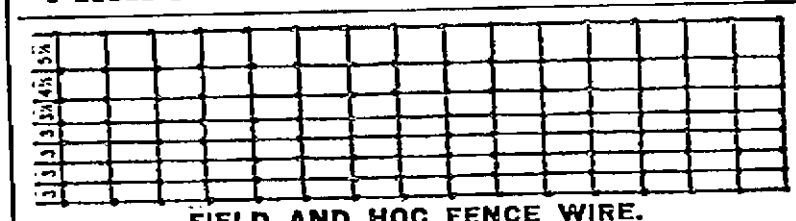
THE KING CURE OVER ALL FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA IS SAINT JACOBS OIL TRY IT

These stopped using soap, long ago.

This one stopped because—well we'll have to guess why. Perhaps, because it gave him too much work to do. That's what everybody thinks, for that matter, when there's nothing but soap at hand, and there's a good deal of dirt to be removed from anything.

But this one stopped because she had found something better than soap—Pearline (without soap). Something easier, quicker, simpler, more economical. No rubbing to speak of, no wear—easy work and money saved, whether it's washing clothes, cleaning house, or any kind of washing and cleaning

Millions NOW USE Pearline



FIELD AND HOG FENCE WIRE.

26, 33, 42, 50, or 58 inches high. Quality and workmanship the best. Nothing on the market to compare with it. Write for full information.

UNION FENCE COMPANY, DE KALB, ILL.

THE ECONOMIC SMUT KILLER.

The Economic Smut Killer, to destroy smut germs in seed wheat before planting, has the highest compliment ever paid any invention in the world.

It is so simple, perfect and useful, railroads carry it free.

This is the first device ever having such recognized merit and distinction.

It can be used in the field while the seed is being planted, or in the house at night while the farmer is reading and resting.

Its endorsements are equal to its perfection and simplicity.

PRICE LIST.

1 Killer	$ 2 00
2 Killers	3 25
6 Killers	8 50
12 Killers	15 00
Blue Stone, per lb	06
Harvey's Smut Destroyer, per gal	1 00

To throw off the terrible pressure now upon the country, the American people must rise up and call on God through Mother Earth.

Congress and politicians can't do it. They are nothing more or less than smut on society.

Do not write letters asking questions. Enclose 2 postage stamps and ask for "Growing Down." This is a publication by Budd Reeve, himself, the first Smut Missionary; telling "What it is and all about it."

After reading it, if your conscience troubles you from getting so much for so little, you can remit more.

This publication is sent free to all who want it, on receipt of 2 stamps. To those who don't want it, it is 25 cents cash in advance at the office.

It should be in every library and hands of every school child in the country. If anyone wants a publication of this kind, the way to get it is to address,

BUDD REEVE, 223 Hennepin Avenue,
Room 1, Minneapolis Trust Co. Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

$10,000 FOR WOMEN

$1,000 FOR THE ONE WHO GUESSES BEST!

A YEAR AGO THE CHICAGO RECORD offered $30,000 in cash prizes to authors for the best "stories of mystery." The stories were so called because it was required that a mystery should run through the entire story and be disclosed only in the last chapter, the purpose being to give CASH PRIZES to those readers of THE CHICAGO RECORD who should be able to solve the mystery, or come nearest to a correct solution of it, IN ADVANCE of the publication of the last chapter in the paper.

THE AWARD OF AUTHORS' PRIZES HAS JUST BEEN MADE.

Stories from all parts of the English-speaking world, to the number of 816, were entered in the competition. Twelve Cash Prizes were offered for the best twelve stories. The first prize was $10,000, and was won by Harry Stillwell Edwards, of Macon, Ga. His story is entitled:

"SONS AND FATHERS,"

AND ITS PUBLICATION WILL BEGIN IN THE CHICAGO RECORD ON MARCH 23, and continue in about thirty daily installments until completed. "SONS AND FATHERS" is beyond all question THE GREAT STORY OF THE YEAR. There will be an interval of a week or more between the publication of the last installment containing the explanation of the mystery and the immediately preceding chapter, during which period the guesses will be received by THE RECORD.

To still further promote popular interest in this remarkable story THE CHICAGO RECORD offers $10,000 in 889 cash prizes for the 889 guesses which shall come the nearest to being true and complete solutions of the mystery in the story.

THE $10,000 IS DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

To the reader from whom THE RECORD receives the most complete and correct solution in all its details of the entire mystery of the story, as it shall be disclosed in the last chapter when published	$1,000
For the second best solution	500
For the third best solution	300
For the fourth best solution	200
For the next 5 nearest best solutions, $100 each	500
For the next 10 nearest best solutions, 50 each	500
For the next 20 nearest best solutions, 25 each	500
For the next 50 nearest best solutions, 20 each	1,000
For the next 200 nearest best solutions, 10 each	2,000
For the next 300 nearest best solutions, 5 each	2,500
In all 889 prizes, amounting to	$10,000

FULL PARTICULARS as to the details of the conditions governing the awarding of these prizes will be published in THE CHICAGO RECORD. The principal rules are as follows:

1.—But one solution can be entered by a reader. It is immaterial whether the reader subscribes for the paper direct to the office of publication, or whether it is bought from the local newsdealer. The contest is open, under the specified conditions, to all who read the paper.

2.—The explanation of the mystery may be made in the reader's own words, in the English language, and without any attempt at "the writing," simply giving as many of the facts that go to make a "complete and absolutely correct solution of the entire mystery" as the reader may be able to discover.

3.—The $10,000 will be awarded, under the conditions announced, according to the best judgment of the judges appointed by THE CHICAGO RECORD, and they will have complete control and final decision, beyond any appeal, in all matters relating to this unique contest.

And last, but not least,

ONLY WOMEN AND GIRLS MAY GUESS.

THE CHICAGO RECORD is pre-eminently a FAMILY NEWSPAPER, and its daily installment of a high-grade serial story is a feature intended to specially commend it to the home circle. To emphasize and advertise the fact that THE CHICAGO RECORD is a newspaper particularly suitable for woman's reading the further condition is made that the $10,000 in prizes shall be paid only for explanations or guesses sent in by women and girls. All may read, but only WOMEN AND GIRLS MAY GUESS.

SEND 10 CENTS AND GET THE RECORD 10 DAYS.

A SPECIAL OFFER.....

THE RECORD will be sent to any address, post-paid, for 10 days, beginning with the first chapter of the story, *FOR 10 CENTS*, in coin or postage stamps. The story begins March 23, and it is desirable that subscriptions should be received as far in advance of that date as possible, but all subscriptions on this special offer received up to April 1 will be filled, but none after April 1.

THE CHICAGO RECORD ...

is Chicago's leading morning daily. In fact, with a single exception, it has the largest morning circulation in America—*160,000 a day*. It is a member of The Associated Press and "prints all the news from all the world." It is independent in politics and gives all political news with judicial impartiality, free from the taint of partisanship. It is Chicago's family newspaper. Prof. J. T. Hatfield, of the Northwestern University, writing to the Evanston (Ill.) Index, says:

"I have come to the firm conclusion, after a long test, and after a wide comparison with the journals of many states and countries, that THE CHICAGO RECORD comes as near being the ideal daily journal as we are for some time likely to find on these mortal shores."

The journalists' class paper, published in New York, called "Newspaperdom," says:

"There is no paper published in America that so nearly approaches the true journalistic ideal as THE CHICAGO RECORD."

Forward your subscription at early as possible, so that your name may be entered on the subscription list at once and the paper be sent you without any delay and in time for the opening chapters of THE RECORD'S GREAT $10,000 PRIZE STORY. Address

VICTOR F. LAWSON, Publisher THE CHICAGO RECORD,
181 Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

TWO HEADS ARE BETTER THAN ONE—but three or four are better still. Let ALL the family join in the search for the explanation of the mystery in "SONS AND FATHERS," but remember "only women and girls may guess"—and win the $10 PRIZES.

The Lewis Hardware Company.

A new Line of the Latest Patterns in Crockery, Glassware, etc. All new designs.

NEW BANK BUILDING, Brown Street.

THE NEW NORTH.

BISHOP & OGDEN, Publishers.

Annual Meeting of the County Board of Supervisors of Oneida County.

On motion of Supr. Kelley, the foregoing report of the Com. on Illegal Taxes, be and the same is hereby adopted, and the clerk is instructed to charge back the several tax certificates and tax deeds as cancelled to the several towns and city within Oneida Co., at the time of the tax levy and tax sale of said tax certificates. Motion carried.

Supr. Schafer moved to reconsider the action of the County Board as adopted on Nov. 21st, 1895, in disallowing the bill of A. W. Shelton and S. S. Miller for $500. Motion carried.

Moved by Supr. Kelley that when the County Board adjourns, it adjourn to Thursday, Jan. 21 1896 at 2 o'clock P. M. Motion carried.

On motion of Supr. Chafee the following resolution was adopted: Resolution offered by Supr. Crofoot: Resolved by the County Board of Supr's. of Oneida Co., that the bill of Miller and Shelton for Three Hundred Dollars ($300.) for services in case of Lincoln Co. vs. Oneida Co., be allowed and the chairman and clerk be instructed to draw an order for the same upon their presenting receipt in full for all claims in said case.

Signed, EDWARD B. CROFOOT.

Dated this 23rd, day of Nov., 1895.

On motion of Supr. Crofoot the following resolution was adopted: It appearing satisfactly to this Board that John Moriarty was in the year 1882 the owner of the S. E. ¼ S. W. ¼ of sec. 8, Town 35, Range 9, and liable for the tax assessed thereon, and that in 1883 he paid the tax to the County treasurer and received an assignment of the certificate of sale of 1883 for said tax of 1882 instead of a receipt and that the said certificate has been lost, and further that said Moriarty has since sold and conveyed said land to Alex. McRae, who now owns the same and has asked to have said sale canceled off record for the reason that the tax has in fact been paid, as stated above. Resolved; that the County clerk be, and he hereby is, upon the request of said McRae, the present owner, directed to enter in his sales book, opposite to the description the fact that the tax was paid by the owner to the County treasurer in 1883, and the certificate assigned to him. Resolution presented by Supr. S. Kelley.

Report of Com. on settlement with County officers: To the honorable County Board of Oneida Co.,—Gentlemen: Your Com. to whom was referred the matter of settlement with the County Clerk beg leave to report that we have examined his books and find the amount of tax deed fees received by him to be ($590.25) Five Hundred and ninety and 25-100 dollars. The amount of redemption fees to be (148.15) One Hundred and forty-eight and 15-100 dollars, for which amounts he holds the county treasurer's receipts. This report covers the time from Jan. 1st 1895 to Nov. 18, 1895.

EDWARD B. CROFOOT.
JOHN C. CURRAN. COM.

Annual report of the County Clerk 1895. To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Oneida Co., Wisconsin:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to report to your honorable body that the following is a correct statement of redemption fees and tax deed fees received and turned over to the county treasurer from Jan. 1st. 1895 to Nov. 18, 1895.

RECEIPTS.	DR.	CR.
Redemption fees.	$148.15.	
Tax deed fees	590.25.	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Redemption fees said Co. Treas.		$148.50.
Tax deed fees.		590.25.
Total.	$738.40.	$738.40

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss
ONEIDA CO.,

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of all fees received and disbursed by me as County Clerk from Jan. 1st, 1895, to Nov. 18th, 1895.

Witness my hand and official seal this 18th day of Nov., 1895.

E. P. BRENNAN. County Clerk of Oneida Co.

To the Honorable County Board of Supr's. of Oneida Co., Wisconsin.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to report to your honorable body that the following statement shows the amount of County orders drawn on the County Treasurer from Nov. 20, 1894, to Nov. 23rd, 1895, as follows.

Respectfully submitted.
E. P. BRENNAN, County Clerk.

Salaries per diem	$8,292.00
Circuit court	270.55
Justice court	619.16
Sheriff's office	1,157.22
Jail expenses	2,285.73
Poor expenses	2,501.43
Miss. printing	245.45
Books and stationery	434.11
Land advertising	2,105.25
Illegal taxes	481.26
Bounty on wild animals	74.00
Contingent expenses	1,541.29
Total	21,235.69

To the board of Supr's. Oneida Co.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to herewith present to you the uncalled for County orders pursuant to section 688, chapter 22 revised statutes.

Respectfully submitted.
E. P. BRENNAN, County clerk.

No.	Date of order.	Amount.	To whom made payable.
4921	Feb. 21 1895	9.00	Alter, Morten
5000	May 22 "	20	A. E. Beary.
5127	July 19 "	1.00	Geo. Sherly.
5128	" "	1.00	Hill Wm
5141	" " "	1.21	Mollie Taylor.
5142	" " "	1.21	John e. Klink.
5151	" " "	1.21	Fred ne breast.
5153	" " "	1.00	Nellie Taylor.
5176	" " "	75	A Great Salve.
5177	" " "	2.16	H. J. Fevor.
5179	" " "	1.88	Frank Perry.
5181	" " "	1.00	Chas. Darling.
5182	" " "	1.00	Chas. Spencer.
5183	" " "	1.00	Fred Howe
5184	" " "	1.00	Henry Lockhard
5187	" " "	25	Ida Berg.
5188	" " "	25	Tinnie Peterson.
5189	" " "	25	Wm. Daniels.
5191	" " "	25	J. McKee.
5193	" " "	25	Ben Fritzensky
5194	" " "	25	Eli Bennett
5195	" " "	25	Sam Abrams.
5196	" " "	25	John Kimball
5197	" " "	25	Hulbert Sites.
5198	" " "	25	Alb. Frehet
5199	" " "	25	Christian Peter.
5200	" " "	4.00	Mary Sweeney.
5202	" " "	1.00	Andrew Golden.
5206	" " "	1.00	Alex. Fellows
5207	" " "	1.00	A. W. Eight
5217	" " "	1.20	Chas. Rothingchausen.
5218	" " "	1.20	Hannah Nelson.
5219	" " "	1.20	Frank Drake.

Moved by Supr. Chafee that the report of committee on settlement with the county clerk, and the report of the county clerk, be and the same are hereby accepted. Motion carried.

Moved by Supr. Kelley that the chair appoint a committee to destroy the uncalled for county orders, as shown by the report of the county clerk. Motion carried.

Chair appoints com. as follows: Supervisors Curran and Kelley, Com. proceeds to the basement with uncalled for county orders and destroy said orders by burning them in the furnace, and report that said orders were properly destroyed.

To the hon orable county board of Oneida Co., Wisconsin.

Gentlemen:—Herewith I submit for your consideration a list of illegal tax certificates, as per resolution of county board, May 28th, 1895, of the sales of 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, on lands that were vacant at time assessments was made. The tax certificates as listed are chargeable to the several towns within Oneida Co., at the time of the tax levy and tax sale of said tax certificates, to-wit.

Town of Hazelhurst	$ 170.50
" " Pelican	991.16
" " Woodboro	208.33
" " Eagle River	199.22
" " Minocqua	63.26
Total	$1632.77

Dated Nov. 18, 1895.
Respectfully submitted.
E. P. BRENNAN, County Clerk.

No	Sale	Amount	No	Sale	Amount
253	1888	$ 97	1639	1891	$ 90
495	"	1.64	1695	"	180
1119	"	1.82	1831	"	1.70
2698	"	1.68	1832	"	2.00
3318	"	98	1862	"	20
3478	1889	1.82	1921	"	20
214	1890	2.95	1930	"	1.70
215	"	79	1931	"	2.00
225	"	1.28	1975	"	1.10
720	"	70	2027	"	2.00
1170	"	1.12	2028	"	1.70
1823	"	90	2329	"	2.00
1827	"	90	2370	"	2.00
1828	"	90	2371	"	2.00
1829	"	90	2372	"	2.00
1830	"	90	2374	"	1.60
1831	"	1.24	2377	"	1.70
1832	"	1.24	2452	"	2.00
2152	"	1.69	2586	"	2.00
2292	"	90	2587	"	2.00
152	1891	90	2631	"	1.60
799	"	2.95	2685	"	1.60
1016	"	1.28	2812	"	90
1037	"	90	2822	"	90
1078	"	90	26	1892	1.15
120	1892	1.33	1619	"	1.33
136	"	1.33	1621	"	1.33
219	"	2.67	1624	"	1.33
229	"	70	1625	"	1.33
427	"	1.33	1650	"	1.33
519	"	1.33	1659	"	1.33
551	"	1.33	1675	"	1.33
555	"	1.33	1684	"	1.33
570	"	1.33	1705	"	1.33
593	"	1.33	1709	"	1.33
620	"	1.33	1710	"	1.33
624	"	1.33	1711	"	1.33
632	"	1.33	1712	"	1.33
633	"	1.49	1715	"	1.33
722	"	4.33	1714	"	1.33
567	"	90	1715	"	1.33
568	"	90	1716	"	1.33
570	"	90	1717	"	1.33
571	"	90	1718	"	1.33
572	"	90	1719	"	1.33
573	"	90	1720	"	1.33
574	"	90	1721	"	1.33
575	"	90	1722	"	1.33
576	"	90	1720	"	1.33
577	"	90	1733	"	1.33
581	"	90	1737	"	1.33
1017	"	1.82	1743	"	1.33
1030	"	90	1746	"	1.33
1037	"	90	1747	"	1.33
1052	"	90	1752	"	1.33
1225	"	4.02	1757	"	1.33
1226	"	2.95	1864	"	1.33
1227	"	1.10	1915	"	1.33
1262	"	1.28	1923	"	1.33
1264	"	1.28	1955	"	1.33
1265	"	90	2193	"	1.33
1273	"	90	2194	"	1.33
1405	"	1.28	2285	"	1.33
1509	"	1.28	2289	"	1.33
2240	"	90	2310	"	1.33
2241	"	1.28	2376	1893	1.33
2242	"	1.28	2377	"	1.33
2243	"	1.28	2378	"	1.33
2244	"	1.28	2379	"	1.33
2245	"	1.28	2380	"	1.33
2246	1892	90	2381	"	1.33
2247	"	1.28	2382	"	1.33
2248	"	1.28	2383	"	1.33
2249	"	1.28	2384	"	1.33
2250	"	1.28	2385	"	1.33
2251	"	1.28	2386	"	1.33
2252	"	1.28	2387	"	1.33
2253	"	1.28	2388	"	1.33
2254	"	1.28	2389	"	1.33
2255	"	1.28	2390	"	1.33
2256	"	1.28	2391	"	1.33
2257	"	1.28	2392	"	1.33
2258	"	1.28	2393	"	1.33
2259	"	1.28	2394	"	1.33
2260	"	1.28	2395	"	1.33
2261	"	1.28	2396	"	1.33
2262	"	1.28	2397	"	1.33
2263	"	1.28	2398	"	1.33
2264	"	1.28	2399	"	1.33
2265	"	1.28	2400	"	1.33
2266	"	1.28	2401	"	1.33
2267	"	1.28	2402	"	1.33
2268	"	1.28	2403	"	1.33
2269	"	1.28	2404	"	1.33
2270	"	1.28	2405	"	1.33
2271	"	1.28	2406	"	1.33
2272	"	1.28	2407	"	1.33
2273	"	1.28	2408	"	1.33
2274	"	1.28	2409	"	1.33
2275	"	1.28	2410	"	1.33
2276	1892	1.28	2411	1893	1.33
2277	"	1.28	2412	"	1.33
2278	"	1.28	2413	"	1.33
2279	"	1.28	2414	"	1.33

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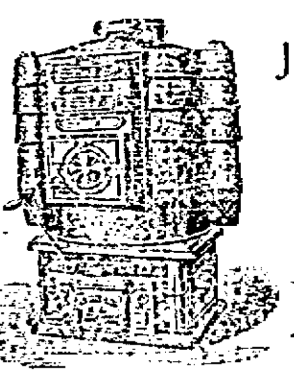

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No. 5—Ashland Mail and Express ——— 1:22 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 4—Daily ——— 11:12 P. M.
No. 6—Ashland Mail and Express ——— 1:17 P. M.

H. C. BLEGER. AGENT.

Minne'lis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.

Atlantic Limited ——— 2 17 a. m. Daily
Accommodation ——— 8:10 p. m. Dex. Sun.
Passenger ——— 5:05 p. m. Dex Sun.
Way Freight ——— 6:02 p. m. Daily

WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited ——— 2:17 a. m. Daily
Accommodation ——— 6:55 a. m. Dex. Sun.
Passenger ——— 3:25 p. m. Dex. Sun.
Way Freight ——— 9:00 a. m. Daily

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C. M. CHAMBERS Agt.

County Board Proceedings.

2685	"	3 31	3111	"	1 53
2707	"	3 35	3112	"	1 58
2708	"	2 65	3172	"	1 93
2712	"	2 29	3173	"	1 93
2721	"	2 65	3791	"	1 55
2741	"	1 93	3185	"	1 58
2753	"	4 79	3188	"	1 93
2795	"	1 93	3205	"	1 18
2764	"	2 29	3249	"	3 01
2796	"	1 93	3276	"	2 25
2797	"	2 81	3277	"	2 29
2985	"	3 49	3278	"	1 93
3279	"	3 36	878	1895	1 50
3291	"	3 35	882	"	1 16
3292	"	1 93	911	"	1 16
3322	"	3 01	916	"	1 82
3323	"	2 29	923	"	84
3324	"	2 29	931	"	1 50
3325	"	2 25	1055	"	84
3326	"	1 93	1057	"	1 65
3327	"	1 58	1059	"	1 60
3328	"	1 58	1060	"	1 62
3329	"	3 35	1061	"	1 67
3336	"	3 31	1062	"	1 07
2247	1894	928	1111	1895	1 19
2249	—	229	1112	—	1 19
2259	—	229	1113	—	1 19
2294	—	280	1114	—	1 19
272	1895	119	1117	—	1 19
282	—	167	1259	—	84
425	—	84	1227	—	1 18
440	—	150	1229	—	81
482	—	248	1379	—	2 21
494	—	182	1259	—	2 60
500	do	84	1260	do	1 59
510	do	147	1271	do	2 28
521	do	119	1286	do	99
581	do	167	1297	do	99
620	do	161	1288	do	99
645	do	119	1589	do	99
663	do	119	1590	do	99
664	do	119	1612	do	1 22
665	do	134	1620	do	1 57
666	do	119	1653	do	2 70
672	do	167	1674	do	2 73
676	do	119	1675	do	2 40
677	do	119	1676	do	2 40
678	do	119	1680	do	2 09
679	do	119	1736	do	1 11
711	do	119	1677	do	1 78
712	do	119	1815	do	2 09
875	do	248	1847	do	1 45
877	do	150	1576	do	2 09
1842	do	209	2080	do	1 45
1882	do	209	2081	do	1 78
1892	do	111	2081	do	1 45
1925	do	209	2058	do	2 42
1959	do	145	2712	do	4 22
1965	do	209	2714	do	4 22
2211	do	111	2778	do	1 45
2227	do	178	2816	do	2 42
2235	do	242	2843	do	2 10
2261	do	209	2322	do	2 19
2273	do	209	2321	do	2 29
2276	do	178	3322	do	1 14
2415	do	178	3306	do	1 91
2542	do	206	3301	do	2 22
2511	do	145	2407	do	1 54
2546	do	687	2407	do	1 94
2547	do	145	2408	do	2 27
2561	do	165	2419	do	4 80
2567	do	114	2855	do	1 45
2607	do	242	2857	do	1 78
2616	do	145	2902	do	1 78
2619	do	422	2916	do	1 73
2623	do	145	2021	do	2 16
2627	do	56	2042	do	2 16
2635	do	687	2951	do	2 09

On motion of Supr. Kelley the foregoing report of the county clerk showing illegal tax certificates and deeds, on lands that were vacant at time assessment was made, be and the same is hereby adopted, and said tax certificates and deeds be cancelled and the clerk is instructed to charge back the said tax certificates and deeds to the several towns within Oneida Co., at time assessment was made and tax sale of said tax certificates and deeds: Motion carried.

On motion of Supr. Curran the county board adjourned to Thursday Jan. 2d, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M.

E. P. BRENNAN, county clerk of Oneida Co., Wisconsin.

State of Wisconsin,)
Oneida County.)ss

I, E. P. Brennan, county clerk of said county, hereby certify that I have this day apportioned the county tax and the whole amount of state taxes and charges levied upon said county, as certified by the Secretary of state, among the several towns and cities in said county, pursuant to section 1076, of the revised statutes, and also the amount necessary to be raised for the support of the common schools in each town and city, to entitle such town and city to share in the state school money, and also the amount of all other special taxes or charges apportioned, ordered or required to be collected by each town and city with its annual taxes, and that the amount so apportioned to each of the towns and cities in said county is as follows, viz:

City of Rhinelander, State tax including school loans, $4,670.70 County tax including illegal tax certificates charged back and other charges charged back by order of county board $7,592,97 total $12,263 67.

Town of Hazlehurst, State tax including school loans, $2,700,89, County tax including illegal tax certificates charged back, and other charges charged back by order of county board, $5,276.02, total $7,976.91.

Town of Woodboro, State tax including school loans, $1,728.57, County tax including illegal tax certificates charged back, and other charges charged back by order of county board, $3,431.29, total $5,159.86.

Town of Pelican, State tax including school loans, $2,895.29, County tax including illegal tax certificates charged back, and other charges charged back by order of county board $6,278,32, total $9,174.71.

The minimum amount of school tax which will entitle each town and city to share in the state school money, is as follows:

City of Rhinelander, $1,670.

Town of Hazlehurst, $370.
Town of Woodboro, $390.
Town of Pelican, $300.
Dated Nov. 26, 1895.

E. P. BRENNAN,
County clerk Oneida Co., Wisconsin.

County clerks office Rhinelander, Thursday, Jan. 2, 1896, 2 o'clock P. M.

County board of Supr's. of Oneida Co., met pursuant to adjournment all members present except Brown, Chafee, Jenne and Yawkey.

Supr. Curran moved that Supr E. B. Crofoot be elected chairman pro-tem, motion carried.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Bills were referred to the committees.

Moved by Supr. Schafer that the bills of the city of Rhinelander, for care and treatment of small pox patient Knudson, in the sum of $249.78, be and the same are hereby allowed, motion carried.

Moved by Supr. Curran that the bills of the city of Rhinelander for care and treatment of small pox patient Prior in the sum of $377.34 be and the same are hereby disallowed, motion carried.

Moved by Supr. Curran that the county board adjourn to Friday Jan. 3rd, 1896 at 9 o'clock A. M. at which time the board met with all present except Supr's. Brown, Chafee, Jenne and Yawkey, Supr. Crofoot in the chair.

On motion of Supr. Curran the following resolution was adopted: Resolved by the county board of Supr's of Oneida Co. that the sum of one hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, payable to the order of the district attorney on account of costs and expenses in the case of Kate Prior vs. Oneida Co. now pending in the supreme court, signed by Jno. C. Curran, dated Jan. 3 1896.

On motion of Supr. Schafer the following resolution was adopted, offered by Supr. Kelley; Resolved, by the Co. board of Oneida Co. that, A. W. Brown, Cy. C. Yawkey and E. B. Crofoot be and they hereby are appointed a committee on settlement between the counties of Oneida and Vilas, and they are hereby authorized to consider any and all propositions of settlement that may be made and report their action, with such recommendations as they deem proper in the premises to this board.

Dated Jan. 3rd, 1896.

Signed, S. KELLEY.

On motion of Supr. Porter the following resolution was adopted: Resolved by the Co. board of suprs. of Oneida Co., that the county clerk be and hereby is instructed to purchase assessment rolls, tax rolls and delinquent tax rolls, for each town in the county and for the city of Rhinelander for five years, to-wit: 1895, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, said rolls to contain a description of all lands in the county according to government survey, each such description to be full and complete, giving fraction of section, section, town and range providing the cost of same shall not exceed $50. 00, per year, for each said year over and above the amount paid for the assessment tax and delinquent rolls for 1895.

Dated Jan. 3rd, 1895.

Signed, E. B. CROFOOT.

On motion of Supr. Curran the Co. board adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M. at which time all met except Supr's. Brown, Chafee, Jenne and Yawkey; Supr. Crofoot in chair.

Moved by Supr. Curran that the offer of E. P. Brennan of $150.00 for furnishing a correct list of all descriptions of lands in Oneida Co., from which the assessment rolls, tax rolls and delinquent tax rolls are to be made, be and the same is hereby accepted, motion carried.

Report of the committee on general claims.

(Continued on last page.)

Playing at Being Born.

The strange sayings of children would fill a volume—for the matter of that, have filled one, I believe—while, as for the situations they adopt in their play, they are imitated from the life dramas of their elders with that reckless disregard for consistency and development that often distinguishes the dramatist. A friend of mine who had been Christmasing in the country told me of a very funny example of this trait in "our little ones." A large party of children were sent up to the schoolroom one afternoon to amuse themselves, and after a time two ladies made an excursion from the drawing room to see how they were getting on. The youngsters were "play acting," and the scene in which they were engaged was that of a fashionable wedding. Away from the group of performers stood in a corner a tiny girl of about 3. Thinking the child had been banished as too young to join in the game, one of the ladies went up to condole with her and ask the reason of her solitude. "Oh, hush!" said the tiny mite, who could scarcely speak plainly. "I'se the baby, 'ou know, and I'se waitin to be born'd."—London Sketch.

Capital Punishment In Calabar.

The famous Calabar bean is said to be worse than strychnine. The natives use it for an ordeal. If a person is accused of a crime, he is made to eat one, being adjudged to be guilty in case of death, which is almost inevitable. Another seed employed for a like purpose is that of the ordeal tree of Madagascar, said to be the most deadly of vegetable products. One of these seeds about the size of an almond will kill 20 men.

Reminded Him.

"I observe, Brother Rocksworthy," said the Rev. Dr. Fourthly, "that when I spoke in my sermon yesterday of the evils of gambling in stocks, and expressed the hope that no member of my congregation ever frequented places where such gambling was made a business, you slapped your thigh emphatically. I am glad if the sentiment met your approval."

"Why—aw—the fact is, doctor," replied Brother Rocksworthy, "I—I suddenly remembered where I had left my umbrella."—Chicago Tribune.

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Our Spring Stock is now complete we have all the New Weaves and Colors in

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Wash Dress Goods,
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We are showing some good patterns. Look them over.

Spring Capes and Jackets

are now here. Don't purchase until you see our line.

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First-class Goods and Prices to Suit the Times.

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Fine Merchant Tailor

A good fit and satisfactory prices Guaranteed.

Hinman Building. RHINELANDER.

A. C. DANIELSON & Co.,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

We are prepared to make First-class Fitting, Fashionable Suits. We carry the Latest Style of Goods, and the Lowest Prices in the Town. Shop opposite the Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Co.'s plant. Rhinelander Wis

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

THE Edison Illuminating company in New York city has nearly completed a storage battery system which is to feed 2,100 lamps all night, thus allowing the machinery of the company a rest every 24 hours.

A NOVEL prosecution took place in Adelaide lately, when a bootmaker was fined a guinea and costs for encouraging a constable in idleness. The bootmaker was found in his shop playing draughts with the constable, who ought to have been on active duty at the time.

THERE will be a great decrease in the production of hops in Oregon and Washington this year. The hop industry in previous years has been one of the largest in these states, but overproduction has brought the price down to an unprofitable figure, and in the last year or two insect pests have caused great loss to the growers.

A NOVEL application of vibratory force has been made in Vienna. Prof. Block, of that city, has a pupil peculiarly susceptible to the sound of a tuning fork. When certain chords are struck his arms swing like pendulums. Another chord in the scale causes his body to sway and turn, and still another has the effect of making his ears wag.

SOME startling statistics of the decay of the Russian nobility are given in a list of mortgaged estates furnished by the British consul at St. Petersburg. At present more than 100,000 estates, or 41 per cent. of the entire area owned by nobles, are burdened by mortgages, and the amount of money advanced on them has reached $522,500,000, of which $356,000,000 remains unpaid.

KING MENELEK, of Abyssinia, rejoices in a better half who is a most picturesque woman. She is fond of dabbling in state affairs, and if she is not allowed to have her way she indulges to excess in French wine and makes Menelek's palace a center of disturbance colored by red paint. She possesses a large and costly Parisian wardrobe, but she prefers to wear the semi-barbaric costume of her country.

IT has hitherto been the custom of the children attending the public schools of Austria and Hungary to kiss the hands of the teacher on arrival and departure. This has now been forbidden by an order from the imperial board of education, which bases its action on the fact that sanitary investigation has shown that kissing is unhealthful and should not be practiced when absolutely unnecessary.

OF all the sovereigns of the world, the shah of Persia is said to possess the largest treasure in jewels and gold ornaments, it being valued at $50,000,000. The chief object of value is the old crown of Persian rulers, in the form of a pot of flowers, which is surmounted by an uncut ruby the size of a hen's egg. The diamonds in another symbol of his rank are said to weigh almost 20 pounds. There is also a jeweled saber, valued at $1,600,000.

THE barbette for the battleship Iowa was completed at Homestead recently. It is the largest ever manufactured in America and has been more than a year under construction. It consists of nine plates, each weighing 95,000 pounds, in addition to a large turret. The plates are fifteen inches thick and 220 inches wide. The barbette is to be shipped to Philadelphia, where the Iowa is building, on a train of cars built for the purpose.

THE bulletin just issued by State Statistician Thompson, of Indiana, shows that $8,705,025 is invested in the iron industry of the state. The average wages paid for skilled workmen is $3.19, and the average paid unskilled workmen $1.49. The boys average 74 cents a day and the women 91 cents a day. Wages were increased during the last year 8.7 per cent. This is a creditable showing for the manufacturing interests of a state that is classed as distinctly agricultural.

EASTERN Kentucky has the oil fever badly, and there is every indication that it will increase as the spring advances. Wells are being bored in dozens of districts, and in practically all the results have been highly encouraging. Several paying wells are already in operation, a large number of others produce oil, but not yet in paying quantities, and further borings are being made. One well near Hendricks has reached the great depth of 2,352 feet, and is to be bored still deeper.

PADEREWSKI's price for playing the piano at a private reception is $500 a minute. A San Francisco woman wrote to Paderewski's manager some days ago, when the pianist was in that city, asking what Paderewski would charge to play for five minutes at an afternoon tea. She got a reply saying that the charge would be $2,500. She thought this rather steep, and wrote another note offering to pay $1,000 for five minutes of Paderewski's music. She didn't even get an answer to this note.

THE report of marriages, births and deaths in England and Wales for the year 1894 has just been published. The number of marriages per 1,000 of population was 15.1, an increase over the last previous years. There was also an advance in the ages of the contracting parties, the average age of the men being 26.41 and of women 25.15. The proportion of births was 29.6 per 1,000, which is the lowest ever recorded. The death rate was 16.6 per 1,000, considerably lower than the average for the preceding decade. In the urban districts the rate was 17.1 and in the rural districts 15.6.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Summary of the Daily Proceedings in Congress.

Important Measures Under Consideration in the Senate and House —Bills and Resolutions Passed.

Washington, March 10. — Senator Frye (Me.) introduced a bill in the senate yesterday for the establishment of a department of government to be known as the department of commerce and manufactures, the head of which is to be a member of the president's cabinet. Senator Hale (Me.) spoke against the conference report on the Cuban concurrent resolutions.

Washington, March 11.—The action of the Spanish minister in correcting or qualifying through the public press statements made in the senate on the subject of war in Cuba, and particularly on the subject of Gen. Weyler's purpose and character, was taken exceptions to in the senate yesterday by Senators Lodge, Teller and Chandler as a violation of diplomatic usage, and Senator Teller said that the president should have suggested very kindly to him, through the secretary of state, that a repetition of it would necessitate his leaving the country. A bill was favorably reported for the establishment of a national university in this city.

Washington, March 12.—In the senate yesterday the time was occupied in discussing the Cuban belligerency resolutions. Senator Hoar spoke at length against their adoption, and Senator Allen (Neb.) offered a joint resolution authorizing and requesting the president to make a thorough and rigid investigation into the present state of war in Cuba.

Washington, March 13.— Senators Sherman and Hill were the conspicuous figures in the Cuban debate in the senate yesterday, the New York senator forcibly urging the mercenary character of the pending resolutions, while Mr. Sherman upheld them with another graphic arraignment of Spain and Gen. Weyler.

Washington, March 14.—The excitement in the Cuban debate gave way in the senate yesterday to Mr. Cockrell's elaborate speech favoring the free coinage of silver. A bill was introduced appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a statue of Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg and favorable reports were made upon the bill for the admission of New Mexico as a state and upon the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people. Senator Peffer presented a petition asking congress to make the 5th day of April (Resurrection day) a national holiday.

THE HOUSE.

Bills Introduced and Petitions and Resolutions Presented.

Washington, March 10.—In the house yesterday District of Columbia business consumed the major portion of the time. The consideration of the post office appropriation bill was continued but no important amendments were adopted.

Washington, March 11.—The time was occupied in the house yesterday in discussing the post office appropriation bill.

Washington, March 12.—The house committee on agriculture yesterday, by a vote of 9 to 6, decided to lay upon the table the anti-option bill. This practically kills the measure for this congress. The post office appropriation bill was passed.

Washington, March 13.—In the house yesterday the committee on territories reported favorably the bill for a delegate from Alaska. The contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins, from the Fourth Alabama district, in which the republicans recommended the seating of Aldrich, occupied the greater part of the session, but no action was taken.

Washington, March 14.—After two days' debate the house yesterday by a vote of 172 to 59 unseated Gaston A. Robbins from the Fourth Alabama district and decided that his republican opponent, W. F. Aldrich, was elected and entitled to the seat. Bills were passed requiring officers of American steamers to be citizens of the United States and repealing the laws exempting from tonnage duties vessels from countries which extended similar exemptions to our vessels.

A Heavy Failure.

Rochester, N. Y., March 12.—A general assignment was filed Wednesday morning by Rothschild, Baum & Stern, one of the largest clothing manufacturing firms of this city. The liabilities are estimated at $100,000, largely in New York and this city. The investment in a large retail store in Chicago caused the loss.

Joined the Salvationists.

New York, March 16.—The feature of Sunday's all-day rally of the Salvation Army held at their headquarters, Memorial hall, brought about the conversion of 20 persons, and the accession to the army of Francis E. Clark, president of the united societies of the Christian Endeavor union, who resides in Boston.

Candidates Decline.

Terre Haute, Ind., March 14.—Rev. E. G. Shouse, of this city, nominee for governor on the prohibition ticket, has declined to run, and S. M. Saylar, of Huntington, the candidate for attorney general, has also withdrawn.

Adjudged Insane.

Cincinnati, March 16.—Father Dominick O'Grady, the Roman Catholic priest who pursued Mary Gilmartin from Ireland and murdered her in this city, has been adjudged insane, and will not be tried for his crime.

Convicted of Manslaughter.

Milwaukee, March 14.—Frank Klein, a pugilist, was convicted of manslaughter. He killed Louis Schmidt May last in a prize fight.

STILL WAITING.

Business Shows But Little Sign of Improvement—Hope for the Future.

New York, March 14.—R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade, say:

"Waiting is still the rule. Large hope, but little actual business explain the strength of some markets and the weakness of others. Thus far there is a decided increase in the demand for boots and shoes, secured by considerable concessions in price, but in other branches of business concessions are made in vain, or are not made. Meanwhile, it is encouraging to know that one of the most important interests has realized definite improvement. The insurance companies show a larger business and larger income than ever before, and also a remarkable roundness of mortgage loans and other investments.

"As prices about February 21 were, on the whole, the lowest ever known in this country, considerable space is given this week to comparison of quotations in the most important branches of manufacture, which show the extent of reaction since the late last fall. It is especially noteworthy that prices of materials have varied quite differently from prices of manufactured products. Thus cotton is 27.3 per cent. higher than a year ago, but cotton goods average only 10.7 per cent. Wool is but 3.8 per cent. higher than a year ago, but woolen goods are on the whole about four per cent. lower. Pig iron is only 17 per cent. higher than a year ago, while finished products of iron and steel average 45 per cent. higher. Boots and shoes are practically not higher than a year ago, while leather has risen 11.5 per cent., and hides at the moment are only 2.2 per cent. higher. These comparisons are important because they disclose something of the grave dislocation of prices which inadequate consumption and combinations have produced.

"Failures for the week have been 200 in the United States against 256 last year, and 19 in Canada against 35 last year."

Bradstreet's says:

"The only conspicuously favorable feature of the general business situation is the report of February gross railway earnings throughout the country. Receipts of 127 companies last month were larger, with a single exception, than in any preceding month for more than three years, the February total for 1896 being $24,484,070—a gain over that total last year of nearly 11 per cent. These results are due in part to favorable weather conditions, large grain traffic and the inclusion of one more business day."

SPAIN IS HOPEFUL.

Regards the United States Senate's Delay as a Favorable Omen.

Madrid, March 12.—A cabinet council was held Thursday at which the queen regent presided. Senor Canovas del Castillo, prime minister, made optimistic comments on the action of the American senate on the Cuban belligerency resolutions. He evidently believed that the fact that the senate had not already agreed to the report of its committee of conference and the committee of the house of representatives means there is a good prospect of the senate not accepting the house resolution. He added, however, that the warlike preparations would be continued, the government being determined to be ready for any contingency. The prime minister announced that it was intended to immediately reopen the universities that had been closed on account of the anti-American demonstrations of the students.

GIGANTIC FRAUD.

Pool Rooms Swindled Out of Between $250,000 and $500,000.

Chicago, March 16.—It will be many a day before poolroom men of the United States will recover from the shock they sustained Saturday night when they found that they had been made the victims of the most stupendous wire-tapping fraud that was ever perpetrated in this country. Rough estimates made indicate that the poolrooms had lost between $250,000 and $500,000 on the racing mare Royal Nettie, whose name was sent out from the New Orleans race track as winner of the sixth race in spite of the fact that she ran next to last, and that the race was won by a horse named Plug. The poolroom keepers, on the strength of the bogus dispatch, paid the holders of tickets on Royal Nettie.

A Firm Ruined.

Cleveland, O., March 13.—The big wholesale boot and shoe house of Childs, Groll & Co., 82 and 84 Bank street, was forced to the wall yesterday by the embezzlement of a large sum of money by William H. Huntington, the junior member and financial man. The firm is one of the oldest in the city and has always been considered as solid as a rock.

Killed Himself and Wife.

Aberdeen, S. D., March 12.—Jacob Marty, aged 52, a resident of McPherson county, in a state of despondency dragged his sick wife out of bed and cut her throat, nearly severing her head from the body. He then cut his own throat, both dying immediately. They leave 11 children. Despondency was caused, it is thought, by extreme poverty.

Fire in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., March 11.—A blaze from a cellar heater caused a $100,000 loss in the dry goods store of E. H. Nugent, Fourt avenue, at 10:40 o'clock Friday night. Insurance, $60,000. Several men and women who had apartments on upper floors had to be carried down ladders by firemen.

A Big Failure.

St. Paul, Minn., March 16.—Patrick H. Kelly, one of the foremost men of Minnesota and for a quarter of a century a leading wholesale merchant in this city, made an assignment, with liabilities of $1,000,000; assets, $1,200,000.

Mississippi to Have a New Capitol.

Jackson, Miss., March 13.—The legislature has passed a bill authorizing the expenditure of $350,000 for a new capitol. The senate appropriates $1,000,000 for this purpose and a compromise of $750,000 is most probable.

Ballets for Two.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., March 16.—Thomas Pelkilton, a coachman, shot Miss Minnie Mansell, a domestic, at the residence of Edward Mynderz in this place, because she refused to marry him, and then killed himself.

Called Out the Troops.

Frankfort, Ky., March 16.—Gov. Bradley, fearing bloodshed in the legislature, placed troops in the statehouse yesterday and declared the city under martial law.

M'KINLEY'S VIEWS.

He States His Opinion on the Money Question.

Says We Should Preserve Gold and Silver Side by Side—Whatever Dollars We Have Must Be Good Dollars.

New York, March 16.—Ex-Gov. William McKinley, of Ohio, has finally broken the silence he has held for many months when the general public criticism of his opinion on silver was repeated to him. At his home in Canton Saturday he gave his views succinctly to a specially-commissioned correspondent of a New York paper. He was told that "sound money" republicans complained that the Ohio platform, which he was supposed to have written, was too favorable to silver, while the silver senators all said it was too favorable to the single gold standard. Maj. McKinley was told there was a universal demand to know where he really stood. He replied:

"I have discussed the question of currency coinage in congress, and my record is plain. Vice President Stevenson once said the people were willing to chance free and unlimited coinage, and I responded that the people were not prepared to indulge in any such speculation.

"You will see in the records of congress I said in 1890 we should preserve gold and silver money side by side—that I did not want gold at a premium or silver at a discount, or vice versa, but that I wanted both metals to be equal in purchasing power and in legal tender quality; equal in power to perform the functions of money with which to do the business and move the commerce of the United States.

"My exact views are these," and ex-Gov. McKinley read from the Congressional Record:

"'It is only because of the safe and conservative financial policy of the republican party, aided by conservative men of both parties, which has more than once received the approval of the country, that since 1873 we have compelled gold and silver to work together upon an equality, both being employed as safe means of exchange in the business of our country.

"'They talk about silver being cheap money. I am not attracted by the word cheap, whether applied to nations, or to money, or to men.

"'Whatever dollars we have in this country must be good dollars, as good in the hands of the poor as the rich, equal dollars equal in inherent merit, equal in purchasing power, whether they be paper dollars or gold dollars, or treasury notes, each convertable into the other, and each exchangeable for the other, because each is based upon equal value and has behind it security, good, not by the fiat of the law alone, but good because the whole commercial world recognizes its inherent and inestinguishable value.'"

ENGLAND GIVES UP.

The Venezuelan Controversy Said to Be Practically Settled.

Washington, March 12.—A settlement of the Venezuelan question has been reached. It will be announced at an early day. Of this satisfactory conclusion of the controversy the president has had knowledge for two days past. Great Britain has acted with a magnanimity which commends her to severest critics. She concedes so much that there will be little left to arbitrate should arbitration be necessary. It is not improbable that the entire matter may now be settled outside the Venezuelan commission by the president and Lord Salisbury.

New York's New Excise Law.

Albany, N. Y., March 13.—The legislature has passed the Raines excise bill and the governor will sign it. It is a measure to put the entire liquor traffic and interest under state control. It abolishes all local excise boards and creates a state commissioner. All night licenses and the sale of liquor on Sundays are prohibited except in hotels with meals and no saloon can do business within 200 feet of a church or school.

A Journalist Gone.

Columbus, O., March 16.—Daniel L. Bowersmith, formerly manager of the Ohio State Journal and one of the best-known newspaper men in Ohio, died Saturday afternoon after about four weeks' illness, the result of nervous prostration. He was 45 years of age and had been connected with the State Journal since 1876, up to the time of his illness, with the exception of two years.

More Than 25,000 Fell.

Rome, March 12.—More definite statistics of the losses in the recent fighting at Adowa are being obtained. The Italians lost about 12,500 killed and wounded, while the Abyssinians had from 10,000 to 15,000 men placed "hors de combat." They took three days to bury their dead.

How It Stands.

Washington, March 14.—Joseph Manley, of Maine, secretary of the republican national committee, figures that the delegates already elected to the St. Louis convention, were instructed as follows: McKinley, 57; Reed, 36; Allison, 22; Quay, 23; Cullom, 10; Morton, 5.

National Reform Party.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 12.—The national reform conference in this city decided to name the new party "the National Reform party," and a national convention was called to meet in Pittsburgh on May 23.

Jury Disagrees.

Muscatine, Ia., March 14.—The jury in the Woods case, a criminal prosecution for alleged complicity in blowing up the houses of three prohibitionists in 1892, disagreed and was discharged.

Predicts McKinley's Nomination.

New York, March 16.—The World says that it has made a poll of nearly every state in the union, and as a result predicts the nomination of William McKinley by the St. Louis convention.

The Americans Win.

New York, March 16.—The international chess match in this city between the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland against an American team was won by the Americans.

Death of Ex-Gov. Ireland.

New York, March 16.—John Ireland, ex-governor of Texas and one of the most prominent members of the southern bar, died in San Antonio Sunday after an illness of two weeks.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending March 16.

L. J. Fenton was renominated for congress by the republican convention at Portsmouth, O.

The Pope Bicycle Manufacturing company's building in Boston was burned, the loss being $350,000.

A fire at Royalm, Cuba, destroyed the sugar refinery of the American firm of Crabb, Tiary & Co. Loss, $200,000.

Four men were killed and two fatally injured by an explosion of giant powder in the Center Star mine at Rossland, B. C.

A fire in Cincinnati in the five-story warehouse and distillery of Millalowitch, Fletcher & Co., caused a loss of $200,000.

The governor of Ohio has signed a bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes, cigars and tobacco to minors under 16 years of age.

To escape arrest for embezzlement of $9,500 government funds Frank Majes, postmaster at Kansas City, Kan., committed suicide.

All the union tailors employed in Chicago went on a strike to assist the clothing cutters who went on a strike several weeks ago.

The Union Clothing company at Columbus, O., Solomon M. Levy, proprietor, made an assignment with liabilities of $125,000.

South Chicago's post office was burned and the mails ready for delivery, together with all the office fixtures and stamps, were destroyed.

Alexander Nemetily, a butcher at Yonkers, N. Y., murdered his stepdaughter, aged 15 years, with whom he was in love, and then killed himself.

Ex-Gov. R. Flanders, of Louisana, died near New Orleans, aged 80. He was assistant United States treasurer under President Grant in 1873.

Misses Honora and Annie Cavanagh, who lived with and for each other during the past 73 years, died within a few hours of each other at Alton, Ill.

President Caro, of Colombia, has resigned his office, leaving Vice President Quintero Calderon the acting chief magistrate of the republic.

Herman Bentert, the "Nebraska giant," committed suicide near Hastings while insane. He was young, wealthy and nearly seven feet tall.

Knights of Labor in session at Ottawa, Ont., decided to form a Canadian federation, having no connection with the United States labor organizations.

Two hundred fishermen belonging to Reval, on the Gulf of Finland, with their horses and carts, were blown out to sea on a piece of floating ice and lost.

Edward Guy Ward, an employe of the Santa Fe railroad at Denver, shot and killed his wife, aged 25, and then killed himself. A quarrel was the cause.

Near Greenville, Tex., a train was boarded by a masked and armed man who entered the sleeper and went through the passengers. The amount secured was small.

James J. Corbett signed articles of agreement forwarded by the National Sporting club of London to fight Robert J. Fitzsimmons before that organization next June for a purse of $10,000.

Death of Ex-Minister Nelson.

Terre Haute, Ind., March 16.—Col. Thomas H. Nelson died here Saturday morning. He had been a conspicuous leader in politics for over half a century, and was a brother of Gen. William Nelson. From 1861 to 1866 he was minister from this county to Chili, and took an active part as mediator between Chili and Spain in the war of 1864-66. From 1869 to 1873 he was envoy to Mexico. He was born in Mason county, Ky., in 1820.

Greater New York.

New York, March 12.—The action of the senate in passing the Greater New York bill without amendment coupled with the knowledge that Gov. Morton will sign the measure, practically insures the consolidation that has been looked for so long. The entire population of the single city to be created will be approximately 3,400,000.

Fifer Changes His Mind.

Bloomington, Ill., March 16.—In response to the pressure brought upon him by leading republicans, ex-Gov. Fifer has reversed his decision not to accept membership on the republican national committee, to which he was appointed as successor to the late Mr. Campbell, and will assume the duties of the office at once.

Training School Burned.

Cleveland, O., March 12.—The handsome Central manual training school was gutted by fire early Wednesday morning. It is suspected the fire was the work of an incendiary, as there was no fire or light in the building at the time. The building was erected in 1892 at a cost of $60,000. There was no insurance.

Wallace Executed.

Pekin, Ill., March 16.—Albert Wallace was hanged here Saturday for the murder of his sister, Mrs. Belle Bowlby. The drop fell at 11:10 o'clock, and Wallace died in 11 minutes. He did not make any statement on the gallows.

Heavy Failure in Montreal.

Montreal, Can., March 16.—Michael Lefetre & Co., vinegar manufacturers, have assigned with liabilities of between $400,000 and $500,000. The Jacques Cartier bank and the Canadian bank of commerce are heavily involved.

Treaty of Soldiers.

Washington, March 14.—According to a report of the organized militia of the United States, which has just been prepared by the war department, the United States, in case of need, can put 9,467,694 men in the field.

Choked to Death.

Rockford, Ill., March 16.—Charles Bergstrom's little daughter, Louisa, swallowed a screw which she had in her mouth while playing, and choked to death.

OHIO AND IOWA.

Republican Conventions Held in These Two States.

The Former Names a State Ticket and Indorses McKinley for the Presidency—Allison the Choice in Iowa.

Columbus, O., March 12.—In convention in this city yesterday the republicans chose the following delegates at large to the national convention at St. Louis: Senator-elect Foraker, Gov. Bushnell, Marcus A. Hanna and Congressman C. H. Grosvenor. For presidential electors at large the following were chosen: T. F. Mack, of Sandusky, and Albert Douglass, Jr., of Chillicothe.

The State Ticket.

The following state officers were nominated:

Secretary of state, Charles Kinney.

Judge of the supreme court, Judge Marshall J. Williams.

Dairy and food commissioner, Joseph E. Blackburn.

Member board of public works, Frank A. Huffman.

The Platform Adopted.

Congressman J. M. Taylor, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the platform, which was greeted with frequent applause and adopted. The platform is in part as follows:

The platform congratulates the people of the country upon the growth of republican sentiments, as evidenced by the signal victories of the last three years, which assure a glorious national triumph in the coming election. Denounces the democratic administration as the most destructive and disastrous the history of the country has ever known. Affirms adherence to the principles of the republican party as defined by the national convention in 1892. Declares that the party is faithfully wedded to the great principle of protection by every tie of party fealty and affection. Denounces the present tariff law and the free wool provision of the present tariff law as an unjust discrimination.

Declares that the republican party stands for reciprocity that reciprocates, and which does not yield up to another country a single day's labor that belongs to the American workingman; for a foreign policy dictated by and imbued with a spirit that is genuinely American; for such a policy with all foreign nations as will insure both to us, and for the Monroe doctrine as Monroe himself proclaimed it; for a commercial policy that will whiten every sea with the sails of American vessels flying the American flag, and that will protect that flag wherever it floats; for a fiscal policy opposed to debts and deficits in time of peace and favors the return of the government to a debt-paying policy.

Favors Bimetallism.

Contends for honest money; for a currency of gold, silver and paper with which to measure the exchanges that shall be as sound as the government and as untarnished as its honor; and to that end favors bimetallism and demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by an international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parities of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal.

Indorsement of McKinley.

A portion of the platform deals with state matters, and on the candidacy of McKinley says:

"The people of Ohio take satisfaction in the expressions, coming from every section of our common country, of popular approval of their distinguished fellow-citizen, William McKinley. The great advocate of protection, who has all his life stood for America, its factories, its farms, its firesides, finds his reward in the conference and affection of the people, whose interests have been his constant care. As their candidate for the presidency, the republicans of Ohio pledge him anew the absolute, loyal and unswerving support of his state at the national convention, and instruct the delegates chosen to represent Ohio to redeem this pledge."

ALLISON IN THE FIELD.

Iowa Formally Presents Her Favorite Son as a Presidential Candidate.

Des Moines, Ia., March 12.—The republican state convention met in this city Wednesday to select delegates to the national convention at St. Louis and to formally inaugurate the candidacy of Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, for president. The convention was one of the largest ever held in the state, and hundreds of people were turned away from the Tabernacle, in which it was held.

The forenoon session was called to order at 11 o'clock, and Congressman J. P. Dolliver was named as temporary chairman. His speech served to rouse the enthusiasm of Allison's supporters to the highest point, and it was cheered to the echo from first to last.

At the afternoon session A. B. Cummins, of Des Moines, was made permanent chairman. Senator Gear, Congressmen Henderson and Hepburn, and J. S. Clarkson were chosen delegates at large to the republican national convention.

The Resolutions.

The resolutions are in a form at variance from the ordinary declarations of state conventions. They are in the nature of an address to the country on the claims of Allison for the presidential nomination. The platform, briefly, is the public record of Senator Allison, with which alone the platform deals. It formally presents him to the nation as a candidate, and calls attention to the part he has taken in national legislation. The first section of the platform is as follows:

"We, the representatives of the republican party, voicing the unanimous will and enthusiastic purpose of the republicans of the state, formally presents to the republicans of the nation Hon. William B. Allison as a fitting candidate for the republican nomination for president. The republicans of Iowa, in their fealty to republican principles and with a profound sense of their obligations to the people of the nation to do only what seems best to bring back to the prostrated interests of the nation the health-giving tonic of republican policy, presents Mr. Allison in a spirit far above any consideration of state pride. For many years there has been a universal feeling among the people of Iowa that Senator Allison is conspicuously fitted for the position of president of the republic, and this sentiment has spread widely over the nation. So that we present his name to-day in no sense of personal compliment to him, in no spirit of local pride, but in the profound conviction that we are fulfilling a duty to the party and to the nation."

The platform further indorses Senator Allison's views on the tariff, financial and foreign policy questions.

The Connecticut democrats will hold their state convention at New Haven on June 10.

THE STORY TELLER

A RIDE TO INDEPENDENCE.

BY FRANCES R. DILLINGHAM.

Belinda came softly down the stairs and looked in at the front room where her sister sat sewing.

"I'm going out for a little walk," she said, in her gentle, half apologetic voice.

Her sister looked up sharply. "Well, don't be gone long, and you'd better put on your jacket; it's gettin' real kinder chilly."

"Oh, I don't believe I need anything extra; I shan't be cold," Belinda remonstrated.

"Yes, you will, too," Mrs. Bascom said, decidedly. "You go right upstairs and get your sack."

And Belinda turned and went obediently back to her room.

"It's dreadfully silly for me to have to put it on," she muttered, nodding to herself in the glass. "Seems as though I was old enough to know;" and she sighed, noting the shadow of coming lines in her forehead and the sharper curve of her cheek. But she drew on the little jacket over her tight-fitting black silk basque and smoothed it down carefully over the bright blue bow at her throat.

Sarah, at the window, watched her go down the street.

"She's just as happy as ever," she said to herself. "It's a good deal better I didn't let John Baker hang round here. She's one of those soft-hearted creatures that'd marry any man that asked her, I do believe. But she wasn't goin' to marry John Baker if I could help it. I've had experience with men and I know them through and through." Mrs. Bascom's married life had been brief and unhappy. "Why, they say that John Baker smokes, and he don't attend no church regular, so far's I can make out. That's just like Silas exactly." Silas was Mrs. Bascom's deceased husband. In her mind all smoking, non-church members belonged to the same class, character was not considered, and, after all, what man could have character under such circumstances? "She'll be mighty thankful some day that I saved her from a life of misery," and Mrs. Bascom sighed feelingly. "It's been more'n a year now, and she seems to be gettin' over it nicely, though I must say I'm thankful he don't live in this town." And Mrs. Bascom's eyes returned to the village street down which Belinda had disappeared. "I wonder where Belinda was goin.' To call on Margaret Brown, I s'pose. It's strange Belinda should take to Margaret so, such a lively young thing—though, as far's that goes, she ain't much younger than Belinda," she added, hastily, with sisterly pride; "but she's so up and comin'. It's lucky she only visits her a week or so, she might make Belinda just like her. Miss Ware told me yesterday she rides a bicycle." And Mrs. Bascom's thoughts stopped in frightened contemplation of such arrant boldness.

Meantime Belinda had gone, as her sister predicted, to call on Margaret, who was visiting fond, old-fashioned relatives for a few weeks in this sequestered little village. Her friend was in the back yard with the bicycle, and caught sight of Belinda walking primly up the path to the front door.

"Heigho!" she called, merrily; and Belinda came around the corner of the house and sat on the steps while Margaret rubbed up her wheel.

"Oh, I have had the most delightful ride!" Margaret cried, rubbing vigorously at the handle bar of her machine.

Belinda sighed wistfully.

"What fun it must be," she murmured.

Margaret caught the sadness in her voice.

"Oh, Belinda!" she cried, dropping the rag with which she was polishing, "get on and try it—do! I'll hold it steady."

Belinda shook her head in fright.

"Get on," Margaret said. "I'll hold you."

"Oh, Margaret! I'm afraid I couldn't."

"Yes, you can, too," Margaret said, determinedly; "get right on!"

Belinda was so used to obeying that she put one foot on the pedal; then she withdrew it quickly and looked about.

"What if anyone should see?" she whispered, but an excited girlish light was in her eyes.

"There isn't a soul anywhere around," Margaret answered, promptly. "There, that's all right; there you are—hold on."

This was Belinda's first experience with athletics in any form, and she grew so interested and excited that two little red spots came out on either cheek and she forgot to ask Margaret if she was tired, but kept on so persevering-ly that Margaret herself had to suggest it was a long enough first lesson.

"I never tried to learn anything in my life before," she said, breathless with delight. "Do you think I'll ever be able to ride?"

"Of course," Margaret said, encouragingly. She was not going to tell Belinda what hard work she found in holding her straight in her erratic movements.

But Belinda's face fell.

"Of course, I couldn't ride, even if I learned how," she said, confusedly.

"Why not?" asked Margaret.

It would scarcely be polite in Margaret to say that Sarah did not think it ladylike, so Belinda invented the first excuse she could think of.

"I haven't got any bicycle."

Margaret looked up with sudden interest.

"Do you know what I've been thinking, Belinda? I'm going to Europe this fall, and I would be perfectly delighted to let you have my wheel while I'm gone. I'll teach you how to ride, and you'll get no end of pleasure out of it."

Belinda looked both frightened and delighted.

"Oh!" she gasped, "what would Sarah say?"

Margaret meditated. She well knew Mrs. Bascom was an important factor and a zealous opponent of all innovations.

"She wouldn't care," she said, recklessly. And then more gravely: "Why do you say anything about it until you have learned? Then, when she finds you ride beautifully and are enjoying it, she won't object."

"But I don't think I ought to take your wheel," Belinda protested, returning to the lesser but more polite objection.

"Now, Belinda, it would be a real comfort if you would take care of it for me. You can keep it right here at uncle's and come and practice until you want your sister to know about it. If I don't leave it with you, I shall have to lend it to some of my friends in the city, who won't take half such care of it."

"Oh, but I might smash it up, because I do not know how to ride," Belinda said, anxiously, torn between desire and doubt.

Margaret laughed outright. She might as well tell the truth. If she could only bring some sweetness and light into this dear little woman's life she did not care if her wheel were left in fragments.

"Well, Belinda, you're just going to make make me say it," with a tender quiver in her voice. "I want you to have a good time, and I want you to have my wheel, and I don't care if you smash it all to pieces."

If it had not been for Margaret's determination that Belinda should learn to ride, and her constant encouragement as a teacher, it is to be feared that Belinda's hot desire for wheeling might have cooled. It is hard to be persistent when you must struggle into an uncertain saddle after repeated and painful efforts, only to find your steed careering directly into prickly blackberry vines or against a hard board fence, and this day after day behind the back of an opposition which is sure soon to be heaped upon your aching head. But there was a strata of perseverence underlying Belinda's gentle nature and a quickness in her slender frame that at length brought her to a safe, slow ride around the yard. When she dismounted in a sudden and rather astonishing manner, and said to Margaret, with unusual enthusiasm: "I can ride now, can't I? Oh, I'm so glad you taught me—I'm so glad!" Margaret rejoiced, and felt that her project for Belinda's happiness was firmly established.

But it was long before Belinda could be tempted outside the garden gate. She was very much afraid that somebody might see her, and, what is much more common fear to a novice, declared she should run into a team. But at length she was persuaded into a lonely road behind the house, and there she practiced, riding back and forth, with Margaret trotting obligingly by her side, until she declared she would go all alone, and off she went, and back she came in triumph.

"It is really too long for you," Margaret said. "It was too long for me, and I am taller than you. Why, some women wear skirts almost up to their knees, and some wear trousers, just a little full, you know."

Belinda looked horror-stricken. Margaret had overreached herself this time.

"I—I don't know as I'd better ride the bicycle if that kind of women do," she murmured, fearfully.

"Oh, well, the very nicest ladies ride wheels," Margaret said, hastily, as she carried the objectionable skirt away. When she returned, tears were in Belinda's eyes.

"I hope you will excuse me," she said, tremulously. "I didn't mean to be silly."

"Oh, that's all right," Margaret replied.

After all, it made little difference. There was no one to tell Belinda how old-fashioned and quaintly sweet she looked bestride this modern invention.

When it was time for Margaret to leave the little village, a perceptible change was coming over Belinda. Her cheeks had more color. Her figure was more erect. She no longer asked her sister what she should wear and where she might go each time she went out; and Mrs. Bascom actually saw her go down the street one day in her black silk waist when she had expressly told her to put on her green poplin. It gave Belinda a strange feeling of authority to have gained control over so unruly a steed, and a new spirit of independence to have made and persevered in a decision without her sister's peremptory assistance.

One day, soon after Margaret had left, Belinda was going down the garden path on her way to her second absolutely independent ride, when Mrs. Bascom called from the window.

"Belinda," she cried, "come right back and change your dress! I declare you ain't going out lookin' that way, are you?"

Belinda turned and walked toward the house, partly from force of obedient habit, partly because she knew her sister would shout after her until she did. She came into the front room with a sudden pink color in her cheeks.

"I declare to goodness," Mrs. Bascom exclaimed, "you ain't a-goin' out this raw day with that thin waist and old skirt on, I hope."

Belinda had dressed in just this way for bicycling purposes, and an unusual, determined light came into her eyes.

"Now, Sarah," said she, "I've put on just the kind of things I want to wear, and I'm going to wear them. Seems to me when I'm most 20 years old I ought to know how to dress."

Sarah stared at her with wide-open eyes.

"Well, of all independence!" she said.

"But don't you think I ought to be independent if I'm ever going to be?"

Sarah took up her sewing and turned away. Belinda took a little step forward.

"I ain't never considered the question," she said, grimly.

Then Belinda did an unheard-of and unexpected thing; she went over to her sister and kissed her, and then went quickly out of the front door. Sarah looked after her, to be sure it was Belinda.

"Well, I never," she declared. "I'm afraid I have been too domineering."

Belinda started on her ride along a quiet road away from the village. It was not quite so hard to assert herself as she had supposed; she almost wished she had told Sarah about her bicycling then and there.

"I'll tell her to-night," Belinda said, as she rode on, and she sighed as she thought of her long-deferred declaration of independence; a year ago it might have made much more difference in two lives.

It was a beautiful day, but Belinda did not once look at the clear sky and autumn woods as she rode along, for she was not a sufficiently expert rider to view the scenery and kept in her straight course; so she did not see the bare blue-black trees that cast a gentle, dark haze over the later autumn colors of russet-brown and dull-red. She did not even dare to steal a glance at the long piebald line of leaves that lay curled by the fences. She kept her eye on the wheel and her hand on the brake, and a pretty picture she herself made—prettier than any wooded slope, this bit of dainty womanhood, whose fashion of bygone days seemed to harmonize with the autumn time. She had on the little tight-fitting black silk basque with the crocheted buttons down the front, and there was a bright blue bow at the throat, a little overshadowed by the black velvet bonnet strings, for Belinda had worn a bonnet ever since she was 21.

She was going on well, and feeling happier and more confident every moment, when she came to a sand hill, down which the wheel began to descend a little more rapidly; but she had her little black-mitted hand on the brake, and all would have been well if the barge had not just turned into the road. Now a barge, being a large two-horse conveyance, was a very formidable thing for this inexperienced bicyclist to pass, and Belinda's breath came fast and her cheeks grew very red in her determination not to lose her self-control. She had almost passed the dreadful threatener, when she chanced to glance up at the vehicle. There was but one passenger in the barge, and that passenger was—John Baker. Belinda saw his face looking down on her in genuine surprise, and then she felt her wheel turn and slip, and a pain ran through her wrist.

The driver stopped his horses and climbed down from his perch, but ere he could reach Belinda, John was holding her up and tenderly wiping the dust from her face, while Belinda moved not at all, only looked at him through tears of mingled joy and pain.

"The bicycle ain't broke," said the driver, but neither Belinda nor Jean heard him.

"Why, your wrist is bleeding," John said, and he tried to fasten his handkerchief about it, but, either because Belinda looked at him so hard or because he wished to prolong so pleasant a task, it took him many minutes.

"Better git in, Miss Belindy," insisted the driver, lifting the bicycle to the front seat, "you can't ride home if you've hurt your wrist."

"Oh, it isn't much," Belinda protested. But John helped her into the barge, and, perhaps because of an almost imperceptible motion of hers, perhaps because of the look he had seen in her eyes, he sat down just beside her.

"Perhaps I'd better not sit down here," he ventured.

"Oh, yes!" Belinda said.

"I'm glad we ran into each other," he whispered, adding, gallantly, "but I'd rather we'd been the ones to be hurt."

"Oh, no!" Belinda cried, lifting frightened eyes to his; and John moved a little nearer.

"I didn't know you was ridin' a bicycle, Miss Belindy," said the driver, from the front seat.

"I've got one, too," John said.

Belinda turned to him with a sudden radiant smile, then her face clouded a little.

"Sarah doesn't know about my riding," she whispered.

John looked at her in amazement.

"You're braver than you used to be, Belindy."

There was a sad significance in his voice, and Belinda looked down.

"Yes," she answered, tremulously, then added, brightly: "I've grown a good deal braver since I learned to ride. I—I was going to tell her about it to-night," she ventured, after a little pause.

It was impossible for John to move any closer, but instead he bent over to whisper:

"Suppose we tell her together?"

The driver had just looked back to ask Belinda how much she paid for her wheel, but he turned quickly to the front again with a low whistle of surprise, though he was undoubtedly a gentleman, as his broad back there after testified.

"Suppose we tell her something else, too?" John whispred; and Belinda heaved a sigh of content.

"But what will Sarah say?" she asked, a little after, when they had come to the village, and must sit farther apart, and could only surreptitiously hold each other's hand.

"I don't care what she says now," John answered, gayly; "do you, Belindy?"

Belinda looked up at him thoughtfully and then answered his happy smile.

"Well, no; I don't know as I do," she said, bravely.—N. Y. Ledger.

POLITICAL ORATORS.

Congress Is Full of Men Who Have the Gift of Gab.

Many of Them Will Be Heard During the Coming Campaign — Statesmen Whose Speeches Are Worth Hearing.

[Special Washington Letter.]

It is a common thing to refer to the good old times when statesmen were orators, thrilling the masses with their eloquence and producing lasting results in directing the policies of the nation. Our fathers have taught us that Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and Stephen A. Douglas were orators whose equals have never entered the senate or house of representatives.

We will probably teach our children that Roscoe Conkling, James G. Blaine and Matt Carpenter were the most marvelous orators in the history of the world, but we may thus be misleading the coming generation. When the grown folks of to-day went to school and studied McGuffey's readers, we saw therein and committed to memory long paragraphs from the speeches of Webster and other orators of the preceding generation. Now that the leaders of the departing generation have passed and are passing away, we will probably buy schoolbooks for our children containing some of the most forceful utterances delivered in congress since the civil war.

SENATOR VILAS, WISCONSIN.

But every generation produces men equal to the strong men of the remote or approximate past. The passing years develop the wonders of nature, and the minds of the statesmen of to-day are stored with information which would seem miraculous if transmitted suddenly to the men of the past. For example, if Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun, three of the greatest men of their times, were to stand on the corner opposite the treasury to-day, conversing upon political or scientific matters, and the cable cars should come shooting around the curve, without steam or other visible means of propulsion, they would all take to their heels and get into the woods, or climb over the walls for safety inside the inclosures of St. Elizabeth's insane asylum.

Campaign oratory is becoming less and less effective every year, because our people are omnivorous readers, and given to studying men and affairs for themselves. Nevertheless, for the sake of raising a hurrah and creating popular interest in affairs, we must have torchlight processions, barbecues and meetings in the town halls, where orators will endeavor to spellbind the people, as they used to do in the days of Demosthenes and Aristides. The people have been long in the habit of sending their best orators to congress, and the 440 senators and representatives now in congress are men of more than ordinary oratorical ability; and all of them will be heard on the hustings this year.

Mr. Blaine was a presidental candidate in 1884. He went upon the stump and delivered speeches constantly during the campaign. That is a good precedent, and whoever may be nominated this year may properly go forth and talk to the people in his own behalf; so that we may expect to hear all of the present presidential candidates during the campaign which fast approaches.

On the democratic side we look for William R. Morrison and Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois; Henry Watterson and John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky; William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin; Daniel W. Voorhees and David Turpie, of Indiana, and Ben Tillman, of South Carolina. When Col. Morrison was in congress he was an orator of extraordinary power. Vice President Stevenson, while in congress and during his candidacy for the position he now holds, manifested strength, fire and vim in his public utterances. Secretary Carlisle is one of the most cold, logical, reasoning, earnest speakers, who can create no enthusiasm by his gestures or utterance, but whose political points are so clearly stated that the truths uttered bring conviction to the minds of his hearers, and they applaud the facts, rather than the man who presents them. Henry Watterson, an editor by profession, and an orator by nature, is so genial, so mild, so kind to the enemy, and withal so sarcastic and bitter, that every democratic listener feels like throwing up his hat at every sentence. Watterson is magnetic to a wonderful degree.

William F. Vilas is a born orator. He acquired rips scholarship and profound legal learning before he began to actively participate in political affairs. His oratory is like unto that of Marc Anthony, who said: "I tell you that you all do know." That is, he is modest, unassuming, conversational and instructive. As soon as he obtains the complete attention of his audience, he impresses them with his personality, magnetizes them, and almost hypnotizes them; for they are completely carried away with his eloquence.

Senators Voorhees and Turpie, of Indiana, are orators of diametrically opposite characteristics. Senator Turpie is a calm reasoner, like Carlisle. Senator Voorhees is, from beginning to close of his speeches, like a raging lion. He simply endeavors to demolish and annihilate his political enemies.

Senator Ben Tillman, of South Carolina, will probably confine his efforts to his own state this year. It is not likely that he will be invited into northern states, because he is too wild and reckless an extremist. Although claiming to be a democrat, Senator Tillman unsparingly assails democrats and republicans alike, and so he will not be heard in northern states.

On the republican side there are also orators galore. Tom Reed, whether the head of the ticket or not, will, of course, go upon the hustings and deliver speeches in states which the republicans regard as doubtful or hopeful. Senator Allison, of Iowa, will not hide his light under a bushel, for he is a speaker of force and earnestness. His long experience in public affairs has equipped him with almost boundless knowledge with the details of our system of government, and his speeches are replete with general information.

Gov. McKinley is a sturdy speaker. He is not an inspiring speaker, but calm, deliberate and dogmatic in his statements. His apparent belief in his every declaration carries with it a strength and force which induces his listeners to agree with him and assume that his arguments are unanswerable.

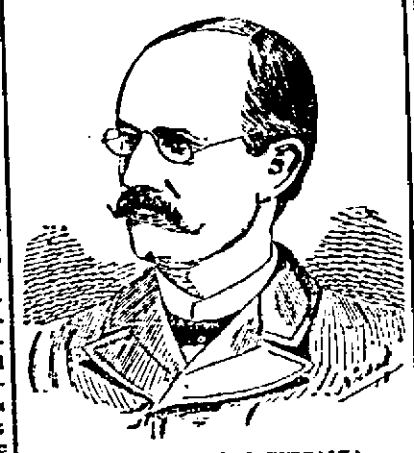
Senator Foraker, of Ohio, will be heard in the land. He is more like Blaine than any orator now living in our country. He is a whirlwind on the hustings. He is a hand-shaker and has a wonderful memory of names and faces. He is after the presidency, and every speech which he now makes is intended to enhance his opportunities for the highest office and distinction in the republic.

Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, is one of the best political orators in this broad land. He began life a poor boy, having lost his father during the civil war. He educated himself, and studied law. He soon made a reputation as a lawyer and as an orator; and for several years was general counsel for the Union Pacific Railroad company. While occupying that position, he was sought far and near to deliver addresses at banquets and upon other public occasions. He is a new man in the senate, but not a new man among public men. His first speech delivered in the senate was on the subject of pensions and it at once attracted attention.

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, seldom indulges in public speaking outside of his own state, even when political campaigns are hottest. But on the floor of the senate he is the most intensely annoying sarcastic talker on the republican side.

Massachusetts has two good speakers in the senate, and they will be heard upon the hustings. Senator Hoar and Senator Lodge are typical New England scholars and English purists. They are ardent political workers, and will probably be heard beyond the New England borders this year.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, is an orator of superior merit. He is primarily a lawyer, but at the same time one of the most cultured classic scholars in the land. He is a great international lawyer, and his recent speech concerning the Monroe doctrine is a model of English diction. His oratory is attractive because it is logical, earnest, plain and unpretentious. He loses his identity in his subject.



SENATOR THURSTON, NEBRASKA.

Senator Quay is a presidental candidate, but he is not an orator. He seldom speaks in public. But, during the debate on the Wilson tariff bill, he delivered a speech which filled a volume. He spoke an hour or more every day for five or six weeks. His oration was a statement of tariff facts and statistics, and was read without oratorical effort.

Senator Burrows, of Michigan, is an orator whose fame is well earned. His presence upon the stage or upon the floor of the senate is sufficient to command attention at any time, and under all circumstances. His voice is a rich resonant orotund, and has been carefully cultivated. Public speaking is manifestly no effort for Senator Burrows, but an apparent pleasure, it is so easy. He has long been in public life, is well informed upon all subjects of national interest, and can talk instructively and in an interesting manner upon any occasion.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, one of the handsomest men in congress, is a profound scholar, and a orator of magnetic power. His speech nominating James G. Blaine, at Minneapolis, in 1892, was by many regarded as superior to the splendid effort of Chauncey M. Depew, who nominated Harrison.

These are only a few of the spellbinders of the two political parties who will appear before the people during the coming presidential campaign. You will be fortunate if you can hear any one of them, regardless of your political opinions and beliefs.

SMITH D. FIT.

She Had Designs on Him.

Mars—Does your wife do the cooking now?

Stars—Yes; she began the day that I got my life insured.—N. Y. World.

A Missouri Turkey Raiser.

A farmer near Belfiser, Mo., lately sold 500 turkeys of his own raising for $624.

PITH AND POINT.

—His Particular Taste.—Landlady—"How do you like your eggs, Mr. Newboarder?" Newboarder—"Fresh!"—Detroit Free Press.

—"Paw, why do they call the custom house taxes a duty?" "Er—I guess it is because everybody takes such great delight in dodging it."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

—"Sarah, I don't think I've ever given a dance since you're been in my service, but do you think you could make yourself useful?" "Well, mum, I—you see I ain't never took lessons in dancin'."—Judy.

—"Woman," began the corn-fed philosopher, in his generalizing way, "is a creature of many moods." "My wife ain't," ventured Mr. N. Peck. "She's always in the imperative."—Indianapolis Journal.

—"Yoh kain't put no 'perdence on de show folks make," said Uncle Eben. "De bass player in de orchestra hab de bigges' fiddle, but ain' de feller dat sets de step foh de res' ob de inst'ments."—Washington Star.

—"I wish those electric lights were in use in Pittsburgh," remarked Miss Point Breeze to Miss Schenley Park. "Why?" "I understand they can be guided by the feet alone."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

—"Traffic is very light on this road now," explained the conductor, the other evening, to a commuter. "Well, I think it would be improved if it was lighter," was the passenger's reply, as he held his paper nearer the dim oil lamp.—Yonkers Statesman.

—Miss Rosebud—"Tell me, Count Spaghetti, do you like our Blue Point oysters?" Count Spaghetti—"Yell, mademoiselle, zey vas not populaire vis me. I had von platefool of zem in Rome last summaire and I deed not like zem taste so mooch."—Harlem Life.

—Papa (a merchant)—"I hear little Tommy Green has taken the prize for the best composition." Billy (apologetically)—"Well, you see, papa, his father writes books, and I guess he takes after him. But, I tell you what, he's an awful duffer when it comes to swapping."—Harper's Bazar.

THE DETECTIVE MIRROR.

A Clever Parisian Rogue's Scheme Foiled by a Modern Lecocq.

The latest and cleverest thing in roguery has been discovered—where nearly every thing that is new and clever comes from—in Paris. It seems that one of the large restaurant firms of the French capital—an establishment that has its eating houses in all parts of the city, has recently been losing its silver in the most unaccountable way. A number of waiters were discharged and detectives patrolled the restaurants without avail, until finally the trick was discovered.

It was found that in each case a respectable-looking person entered the restaurant and gave his order for dinner. During the meal he conveyed one or more articles to the under side of the table, fixing them there by means of wax, with which he was provided for the purpose. Should the servant who waited upon him miss any of his spoons or other articles, the rogue was still in no danger, and offered himself to be searched with the greatest impunity and an air of injured innocence.

Of course, he was allowed to depart, but immediately after an accomplice entered, ordering his dish, seating himself at the same table, whence he removed the secreted articles to his pocket, taking care that the waiter should not miss any articles from the table as served before him. There was no reason for suspecting this individual, who paid his bill and departed to share the booty with his confederate.

The way in which the trick was detected is an instructive illustration of the ingenuity of the criminal pitted against the superior skill of the detective. The officer of the law who was on watch in a restaurant in the Place de la Madeleine noticed the disappearance of some silver at a certain table. He had the diner searched with the usual result, and was compelled to tender his profuse apologies to the indignant guest.

Returning to the table in no very good humor, the disciple of Lecocq seated himself with his back to the table and buried his face in a newspaper. A large pier glass was affixed to the wall on the opposite side.

Soon a gentleman (the confederate) entered, seating himself at the table, and, while taking his soup, began his work, little dreaming that the peaceable-looking person opposite, with his back toward him, was watching every movement in the looking-glass through a hole in the newspaper which he held before his face, pretending to read. It was as good as a play and the detective was obliged to restrain himself or he would have laughed outright.

No sooner had the rogue succeeded in transferring the last of the forks and spoons to his pocket than he rose very leisurely and walked to the cashiers' desk and took out his money to pay for the meal. But at the same moment there was a hand laid upon his shoulder and the detective slipped a pair of handcuffs upon his wrists.

The missing articles were found in his pocket, and he was marched off to the city prison.—Chicago News.

Fish Cream Cutlets.

Chop with a silver knife, one pound of uncooked halibut rather fine, add one teaspoonful salt, two tablespoonfuls of minced almonds, a drop or two of onion juice, a dash of cayenne, and the unbeaten white of one egg. Mix well, and stir in a half pint of whipped cream. This cream must be stiff and fine. Put this mixture into small cutlet-shaped molds, stand them in a steamer, and cook about ten minutes. Turn carefully from the molds. Cover the bottom of the serving dish with cream sauce, arrange the cutlets, put a pretty sprig of double parsley in the "bone" end of each, and serve very hot.—Albany Journal.

Plain Talk and Plain Prices

One price to all is the basis of our low price system. By this means we are able to make undeviating low prices to all alike, without favor to customers or fear of competitors. Babies can buy of us and get the same prices as the shrewdest shopper.

Art Crochet Silk, per spool, ...5 cts.

Ladies British Hose, per pair .....5 cts

Light Colored Prints, per yard .....3½ cts.

Cash does away with increased profits which credit dealers must have as interest on their money and to cover risks of loss. Thus the honest buyer must contribute a margin to pay for the frauds of the dishonest.

5 Pair Mens' Tan or Black Hose, for.....25 cts.

3 Elegant Silk Neckties, for .....30 cts.

3 Mens Shirts and 3 Neckties. .....57 cts.

Our price is bound to be the lowest, because the firm fixed price cannot be changed to meet competitors and must therefore be so low at the start that competition can not go lower.

Boys' Suspenders, per pair 5c.
Men's " " " 10c.
Boys' Stockings. " " 6c.

Cash buys cheaper of the manufacturer, and goods bought for cash can be sold for cash at least as much lower as the saving in the original cost will permit.

Men's Fine Calf Shoes per pair.....$1.25

Children's Shoes per pair .....20 cts.

Ladies' Fine Oxfords per pair .....$1.00.

One price does away with the average system of selling by which the best customers have to make up for the hagglers and kickers, and pay the profit which they refuse to pay. Do you want to pay their bills?

Cash Department Store.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE TO ALL.

A SET OF ROGUES

BY FRANK BARRETT.

[Copyright, 1894, by Macmillan & Co.]

[CONTINUED.]

"Well, sir, he is and he isn't, as you may say," answers he, dropping into a familiar, confidential tone after casting his eye over me to be sure I was no great person. "He ails nothing, to be sure, for I hear he is ever afoot from morn till even a-searching hither and thither, but a more downhearted, rueful looking gentleman for his age I never see. 'Twixt you and me, sir, I think he hath lost his sweetheart, seeing I am charged, with Sir Peter's permission, to follow and not lose sight of any lady who may chance to call here for him."

I walked back to Greenwich across the fields, debating in my mind whether I should tell Moll of her husband's distress or not, so perplexed with conflicting arguments that I had come to no decision when I reached home.

Moll spying me coming, from her window in the front of the house, met me at the door in her cloak and hood and begged I would take her a little turn over the heath.

"What have you to tell me?" asks she, pressing my arm as we walked on.

"I have given your letter to Sir Peter Lely's servant, who promises to deliver it faithfully to your husband."

"Well," says she, after a little pause of silence, "that is not all."

"You will be glad to know that he is well in health," says I. And then I stop again, all hanging in a hedge for not knowing whether it were wiser to speak or hold my tongue.

"There is something else. I see it in your face. Hide nothing from me, for love's sake," says she piteously. Whereupon, my heart getting the better of my head, which, to be sure, was no great achievement, I told all as I have set it down here.

"My dear, dear love! My darling Dick!" says she in the end, and then she would have it told all over again, with a thousand questions, to draw forth more, and these being exhausted she asks why I would have concealed so much from her, and if I did fear she would seek him.

"Nay, my dear," says I. "'Tis t'other way about. For if your husband does forgive you and yearns but to take you back into his arms it would be an unnatural, cruel thing to keep you apart. Therefore, to confess the whole truth, I did meditate going to him and showing how we, and not you, are to blame in this matter, and then telling him where he might find you, if on reflection he felt that he could honestly hold you guiltless, but ere I do that, as I see now, I must know if you are willing to this accommodation, for if you are not then are our wounds all opened afresh to no purpose but to retard their healing."

She made no reply nor any comment for a long time, nor did I seek to bias her judgment by a single word, doubting my wisdom. But I perceived by the quivering of her arm within mine that a terrible conflict 'twixt passion and principle was convulsing every fiber of her being. At the top of the hill above Greenwich she stopped, and, throwing back her hood, let the keen wind blow upon her face as she gazed over the gray flats beyond the river. And the air seeming to give her strength and a clearer perception she says presently:

"Accommodation!" And she repeats this unlucky word of mine twice or thrice, as if she liked it less each time. "That means we shall agree to let bygones be bygones and do our best to get along together for the rest of our lives as easily as we may."

"That's it, my dear," says I cheerfully.

"Hush up the past," continues she in the same calculating tone. "Conceal it from the world if possible. Invent some new lie to deceive the curious, and hood wink our decent friends. Chuckle at our success and come in time" (here she paused a moment) "to chat so lightly of our past knavery that we could wish we had gone further in the business." Then turning about to me she asks, "If you were writing the story of my life for a play, would you end it thus?"

"My dear," says I, "a play's one thing, real life's another, and believe me, as far as my experience goes of real life, the less heroics there are in it the better parts are those for the actors in't."

She shook her head fiercely in the wind, and, turning about with a brusque vigor, cries: "Come on. I'll have no accommodation. And yet," says she, stopping short after a couple of hasty steps and with a fervent earnestness in her voice, "and yet, if I could wipe out this stain, if by any act I could redeem my fault, God knows I'd do it, cost what it might, to be honored once again by my dear Dick."

"This comes of living in a theater all her life," thinks I. And indeed in this, as in other matters yet to be told, the teaching of the stage was but too evident.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Another week passed by, and then Dawson, shortsighted as he was in his selfishness, began to perceive that things were not coming all right, as he had expected. Once or twice when I went into his shop I caught him sitting idle before his lathe, with a most woebegone look in his face.

"What's amiss, Jack?" asks I one day when I found him thus.

He looked to see that the door was shut, and then says he gloomily:

"She doesn't sing as she used to, Kit she doesn't laugh hearty."

I hunched my shoulders.

"She doesn't play us any of her old pranks," continues he. "She doesn't say one thing and go and do t'other the next moment, as she used to do. She's too good."

What could I say to one who was fond enough to think that the summer would come back at his wish and last forever?

"She's not the same, Kit," he goes on. "No, not by 20 years. One would say she is older than I am, yet she's scarce the age of woman. And I do see she gets more pale and thin each day. D'ye think she's fretting for him?"

"Like enough, Jack," says I. "What would you? He's her husband, and 'tis as if he was dead to her. She cannot be a maid again. 'Tis young to be a widow and no hope of being wife evermore."

"God forgive me," says he, hanging his head.

"We did it for the best," says I. "We could not foresee this."

It so happened that night that Moll could eat no supper, pleading for her excuse that she felt sick.

"What is it, chuck?" says Jack, setting down his knife and drawing his chair beside Moll's.

"The vapors, I think," says she, with a faint smile.

"Nay," says he, slipping his arm about her waist and drawing her to him. "My Moll hath no such modish humors. 'Tis something else. I have watched ye, and do perceive you eat less and less. Tell us what ails you."

"Well, dear," says she, "I do believe 'tis idleness is the root of my disorder."

After this we sat silent awhile, looking into the embers; then Jack, first to give expression to his thoughts, says:

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A great many flowers close at night. The marigold shuts up at sundown and remains closed until morning.

Mrs. J. McCarthy is visiting friends at Marshfield this week.

Look over the new spring goods at Gray's before purchasing. Money saved by doing so. *

It is mighty hard work now-a days to keep track of the scientific discoveries. The best one of all, in this city, is the Cash Department Store's discovery of the science of low prices on all goods.

Notice.

The New North is requested to state that Mark M. Raymond formerly local agent for the Fidelity Mutual Accident Association of San Francisco, is no longer connected with the company in any way and that Otto Bock, of this city will hereafter act as agent.

To The Voters of the Town of Pelican.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of town clerk, and if elected promise to fulfil the duties of the office to the best of my ability. BARNEY MORAN.

For Sale.

A fine Gasoline Engine. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Address, D. J. CURRY.
201 American Terrace Building.
24-m12-19 Minneapolis, Minn.

Three Homeseekers' Excursions.

On April 7 and 21 and May 5, the "Soo Line" will sell low rate tickets to principal points in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota. Call on nearest "Soo Line" Agents for full particulars. 4t-m12-a9

Notice.

To the voters of the Town of Pelican. I announce myself as a candidate for the office of Overseer, for District No 1. If elected I will attend to the duties of that office to the best of my ability. Yours respectfully,
W. F. CAIN.

Cheap Excursions to the West and South.

On March 10 and April 7, 1896, the North-Western Line will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets, with favorable time limits, to a large number of points in the West and South at very low rates. For tickets and full information apply to agents, C. & N. W. R'y. 17m5-23a2—tf.

Ho! Ye Eaters!

The ladies of the M. E. church will serve supper next Wednesday evening.

MENU:

Escalloped Oysters Baked Beans
Stuffed Eggs Potato Salad
Pickles
Brown Bread Parker House Rolls
Assorted Cakes Coffee
Adults 25c. Children 15c.

Homeseekers Excursions to the South.

On February 11 and March 10, 1896, The North-Western Line will sell excursion tickets at very low rates to a large number of points in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas and Arizona. For tickets and full information apply to Agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. tf.

Teacher's Examination.

The spring examination for teachers in Oneida county will be held in the High School building, city of Rhinelander, on Wednesday and Thursday, April 1 and 2, 1896. Doors will be open on the morning of the 1st at 8:30 a. m. for the purpose of registering, and paying the fee of one dollar required by law.

Applicants will take notice that the per cent. of standing required at this examination is as follows: For First and Second grades, 75; for Third grade, 65.

No standing will be accepted, on any subject written, below 75.

Orthoepy will be partly oral in connection with reading.

Penmanship will be judged partly by papers presented.

A careful study of the manual is recommended. F. M. MASON,
County Supt.

Rhinelander, Wis., March 2, 1896.
1m-m5-a5

"Breaks Up" Colds.

Dr. Humphreys' Specific "77" "breaks up" a cold that "hangs on;" fits your vest pocket. For sale by all druggists.

To The Voters of the Town of Pelican.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of town treasurer, and if elected promise to look after the duties of the office to the best of my ability. THOMAS O'HARA, SR.

Annual Meeting of the County Board of Supervisors of Oneida County.

(Continued from fifth page.)

To the county board of supervisors of Oneida county, Wis.

Gentlemen:—Your committee on general claims beg leave to report that they have examined the following bills referred to them, and recommend that they be allowed, disallowed or disposed of as set forth in the schedule hereto annexed.

Dated Jan. 3, 1896.

JOHN C. CURRAN }
S. KELLEY } COM.

No	Name	Nat of cl'm	Cm'd	All'd
		remar'g weather		
1	A F Easton service station		$ 11 00	$ 11 00
2	Casper Faust	electric light	22 62	22 62
3	H Neidecken Co	Black books	18 25	18 25
4	G C Pinery	filing saws	1 65	1 65
5	F M Mason	ex to supt examination	21 20	21 20
6	Mary Demars	overseeing pris	25 50	25 50
7	J s Fermanich	refund of money for county land	150 00	disal.
8	Irvin Gray	rent dist tion'y office	21 00	21 00
9	Irvin Gray	mdse	59	59
10	E S Shepard	making Co maps	20 00	20 00
11	Oneida Abst'r Co	abstract of title	6 00	6 00
12	F J Stevens	overseeing pris	16 50	16 50
13	E C Sturdevant	court fees	23 90	23 90
14	Spafford & Cole	mdse	48 83	48 83
15	J C Curran	corn work	3 00	3 00
16	John W Schafer	do do	9 00	9 00
17	City of Rhined'r	water rates	75 00	75 00
18	Geo Hart	services	3 60	3 60
19	L D Hayford	buil'g fence	4 80	4 80
20	Clark & Lennon	mdse	88 29	88 29

On motion of Supr. Porter the foregoing report of the committe on general claims was adopted and the chairman and clerk instructed to issue orders for claims as allowed, motion carried.

Report of the committee on sheriffs claims;

To the Co. board of Supr's. of Oneida Co. Wis.

Gentlemen:—Your committee on Sheriff's and Justice's accounts beg leave to report that they have examined the following bills referred to them and recommend that they be allowed, disallowed or disposed of as set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed.

Dated Jan. 3rd, 1896.

E. B. CROFOOT }
JNO. W. SCHAFER } COM.

No	Name	Nature of Clm	cl'm'd	all'd
1	B F Smith	board of pris	$536 50	$536 50
2	do	sheriff's fees	26 35	26 35
3	do	do	25 25	25 25
4	do	do	21 64	21 64
5	do	do	25 65	25 65
6	do	do	129 60	129 60
7	do	do	22 75	22 75
8	do	do	21 25	21 25
9	do	do	17 35	17 35
10	Geo Barlow	const Dis fees	$ 65	dis'l'd
11	P H Denny	do	1 40	do
12	G C Lacey	coroner's fees	7 50	7 50
13	J Hunter	witness fees	3 44	3 44
14	Thos Gahan	do	2 80	2 80
15	C F King	do	2 80	2 80
16	Mrs C F King	do	2 80	2 80
17	H H Kanthoot	do	2 80	2 80
18	Fred Smith	do	2 80	2 80
18	Mrs C Jewell	do	2 80	2 80
20	Mrs T Gahan	do	2 80	2 80
21	Angus Murphy	do	2 80	2 80

On motion of Supr. Curran the foregoing report of the committee on sheriff's claims was adopted and the chairman and clerk instructed to issue orders for claims as allowed. Motion carried.

Report of the committee on county poor; To the county board of Supr's. of Oneida Co., Wis.

Gentlemen:—Your committee on pauper and poor accounts beg leave to report that they have examined the following bills referred to them, and recommend that they be allowed disallowed or disposed of as per schedule hereunto annexed.

Dated, Jan. 3rd, 1896.

GEO. W. PORTER. }
S. KELLY. } COM.

No	Name	Nat of cl'm	cl'm'd	all'd
1	A Kincaid	labor	$ 1 50	$ 1 50
2	C Blundell	house rent	6 00	6 00
3	E E Stowe	relief	9 00	9 00
4	do	do	9 00	9 00
5	Crane, Fenelon Co	do	66 80	66 80
6	F A Hilkeland	do	12 00	12 00
7	do	do	10 00	10 00
8	do	do	12 00	12 00
9	Dean & Clark	do	20 69	20 69
10	Mrs Breed	nursing poor	1 50	1 50
11	City of Waupaca	care of poor	20 00	20 00
12	I Little	R R fare for poor	1 55	1 55
13	F L Hinman	services	5 00	5 00
14	do	do	12 00	12 00
15	City of Rhine'r	care small pox patients		refer'd to city
15	F A Hinman	ser. small ox pat.	do	do

On motion of Supr. Curran the foregoing report of the committee on county poor was adopted, and the chairman and clerk instructed to issue orders for claims as allowed, motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Curran that the chair appoint a committee of three to confer with the mayor and common council of the city of Rhinelander in regard to leasing the quarry now owned by the North-Western R. R. and Brown Bros., and also a piece of land near said quarry on which a workhouse can be built for the purpose of working the prisoners that may be in the county jail from time to time, in breaking up stone, the said committee to be authorized to make arrangements with the city that may be necessary. Motion carried. Chair appointed committee as follows: Supervisors Curran, Kelley and Schafer.

Supervisor Kelley moved to reconsider the action of the county board in adopting the report of the committee on general claims, so far as relates to the bill of Jos. Fermanick for $150 in the disallowing of same, and that said bill be referred to the district attorney. Motion carried.

On motion of Supervisor Curran the county board adjourned to Wednesday, March 25, 1896 at 2 o'clock p. m. E. P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk.
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